

Gloomy prices and production forecasts pinpoint Mr Healey's dilemma

Financial dilemma facing Mr Healey to be presented in Budget...

and the Central Statistical Office present a gloomy picture of a far-reaching cash crisis...

for 16 years except for the severely deflationary period of 1966. Exporters appear to be finding their price advantage...

pay more in road tax and petrol duty and that duties on wines, spirits and luxury goods will be raised.

Industrial burdens disclosed on eve of Budget

Confederation of British Industry's Industrial Trends Survey...

trade union leaders who are still struggling to uphold the social contract...

The balance of firms expecting an increase in export orders is the lowest since 1960.

and the taxing of profits from North Sea oil.

Editorial: The picture pre-plays the economy to sharp recession...

The Central Statistical Office yesterday reported that industrial production has levelled out...

Although there has not yet been much increase in unused capacity and in unemployment...

Thus the trick the Chancellor apparently has to pull is to give employers a huge cash infusion without taking spending power out of the pockets of individuals...

He will begin his speech at about 3.30 pm and will speak for about ninety minutes.

Mr Healey's main political difficulty is to avoid the wrath of Labour left-wingers...

Party leaders divided over Mr Heath's leadership

Two per cent of Tory supporters think Mr Heath should party leader...

Whitehall is well ahead in popular opinion as the man most favoured to take over...

North-west miners' chiefs urge rejection of board scheme

Leaders of 10,000 North-western miners yesterday decided to reject the proposal...

tomorrow. After the vote by the usually moderate union leaders...

Henry Jackson urged to force oil price cut

Henry Jackson called for a force a cut in oil prices...

to work out a new strategy for economic survival.

Derbyshire reward

100 (about £9,000) has been offered in Derbyshire...

Denness unfit

Michael Denness, the MCC captain, is unlikely to play in the match against New South Wales...

Smith hopeful

Broadcast marking the thirtieth anniversary of the death of Mr Ian Smith...

Universities

Universities: Vice-chancellors to study postgraduate provision after Commons criticism.

Food

Across a director of Hovis McDougall Ltd, today that food was undervalued...

West Bank

West Bank: Israel leaders hint at plans for some form of autonomy for Palestinians...

Pages 8, 14

Moorehead surveys the business in the squeeze; Levin makes the Government for pulling strings for exports.

Scotland

recalled by Scotland; Rugby Union: All Blacks lose going for two matches.

Art

Art: Musical on Rozhdnevskiy's LSO concert in memory of David Oistrakh.

Stock market

Stock market: Both gilt and ordinary shares held steady ahead of the Budget.

MCC's match interrupted

MCC's match interrupted by rain; Tennis: Dewar Cup; Football: Bremen

Business features

Business features: Uses and abuses of stock appreciation; Wynne Godley and Adrian Wood reply to their critics.



Sugar on the move: As workers were releasing about 30,000 tons of refined sugar from Tate and Lyle's refinery...

Consumer Protection, appealed to grocers to ensure that pensioners get a fair share of sugar stocks.

willingly. Her department had received numerous complaints from all parts of the country about the practice of compelling customers to buy a specific quantity of goods

Lord Lucan called at friend's home three hours after woman's murder

By Michael Horsnell and Clive Borrell. Lord Lucan called at the home of a friend, Mr Ian Maxwell-Scott, a cousin of the Duke of Norfolk...

brother-in-law. He also telephoned to his mother at about 12.15.

nursemaid of his three children, and the attack on his wife at her home in Lower Belgrave Street, London.

75 mph gusts as gales lash Britain

Gales and heavy rain caused damage across Britain yesterday. Gusts of up to 75 mph were recorded in Scotland...

Seven miners killed as mud bursts into shaft

From Our Correspondent Johannesburg, Nov 11. At least seven miners were killed when hundreds of tons of muddy slime washed down a shaft at the Impala platinum mine...

Mr Wilson: All must observe social contract

The crucial importance of the social contract in government policies for restoring the United Kingdom to economic and social strength received the main emphasis in Mr Wilson's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall last night.

Tunnel victory

A motion proposing that the Channel Tunnel Bill should be resumed in the present Parliament at its report stage, the point reached when the House was dissolved in September, was carried by 168 votes to 115...

Israel minister faces hostile Opposition over austerity plan

Jerusalem, Nov 11.—Mr Yehoshua Rabinowitz, the Israel Finance Minister, said today that the Government's planned austerity measures, if followed properly, would halt inflation and result in an improved balance of payments.

In fact hundreds of Harkiya youths skirmished with police again today, throwing stones and breaking windows. Fifteen persons were arrested.—Reuter.

Israel bombs Lebanon: Israel aircraft bombed the mountainous Arqoub border region of south-east Lebanon today, killing two civilians and wounding three other people, including a Palestinian guerrilla.

Path to EEC summit is full of obstacles

From Roger Brindhead Brussels, Nov 11. The path to the proposed EEC Paris summit in December appeared heavily strewn with boulders when foreign ministers of the Nine met for their first full day of preparations in Brussels today.

Mr Callaghan reacted cautiously to a German proposal for a common EEC passport, indicating that it involved many complicated problems of nationality. But it was agreed.

Dewar's Fine Scotch Whisky advertisement featuring a bottle and glass, with text: 'Add a little smoothness to your day. Blended for smoothness—it never varies.'

Table with 2 columns: Page numbers and corresponding content titles.

HOME NEWS

North-west miners' leaders vote to recommend rejection of coal board's productivity scheme

By Paul Routledge Labour Editor
The likelihood of a "no" vote in the crucial ballot on a productivity scheme increased yesterday when leaders of 10,000 North-west coalminers voted by two to one to recommend rejection.

Disruption again on Eastern Region

By Raymond Perman
Labour Staff Editor
Commuters on British Rail Eastern Region between London and Norwich face disruption of services again today as a 24-hour protest strike by signalmen continues until 2 pm.

Union officials deny ballot-rigging

Mr Douglas Macleod, chairman of an engineering union branch, and Thomas, his former secretary, denied in the High Court in Glasgow yesterday rigging a union ballot.

Five journalists sue NUJ

Five journalists of The Sun who were cautioned by the National Union of Journalists about their conduct during a mandatory meeting of the newspaper chapel (office branch) sued the union yesterday for damages and a declaration over the calling of such meetings.

Universities to study postgraduate question

By Tim Devlin Education Correspondent
The vice-chancellors of Britain's universities are to undertake a detailed study of postgraduate education. They will be looking at the vexed question of how much postgraduates should be paid for lecturing and tutorial work as well as how many postgraduates there ought to be and what kind of courses and research they should be studying and undertaking.

More nature reserves

The Nature Conservancy Council has acquired 14 sites as nature reserves in its first year, the council announced yesterday.

Wounded Arabs arrive

Forty Arab soldiers wounded in the war with Israel last year flew to London yesterday for treatment at British Service hospitals at the expense of the Egyptian Government.

Outlook for education funds not so gloomy

By Our Education Correspondent
Education may not get such a hammering from today's Budget as many authorities and teachers had been led to expect from the speech made by Mr Prentice, Secretary of State for Education and Science, last Friday.

Chancellor may heed pleas by child poverty group

Continued from page 1
Mr Hesley would offer the punch-drunk private sector the unveiling of the distinguished personality who was to head Mr Wedgwood Benn's National Enterprise Board, or Mr Harold Lever's bank of last resort, or both.

Lady Brassey suicide verdict

A suicide verdict was recorded at the Westminster inquest yesterday on Lady Brassey, aged 57, the wife of Lord Brassey, a farmer.

Seven years for bomb-attack men

Two members of the Ulster Volunteer Force were jailed by Belfast City Commission yesterday for seven years for bomb attacks in various parts of Co Antrim.

Violent split in Belfast between IRA factions

From Christopher Walker Belfast
At a time of growing concern among Roman Catholics about the latest vicious upsurge in sectarian violence, evidence has come to light of a new split between the Provisional and official wings of the IRA in Belfast.

Plan for Ulster community government

From a Staff Reporter Belfast
As Ulster's political vacuum causes increasing concern to members of all the parties there, a leading industrialist stepped forward yesterday to propose a solution involving both integration with Westminster and community government at Stormont.

Prisoners back custody orders

By Peter Evans Home Affairs Correspondent
Twenty seven per cent of male prisoners interviewed in a sample survey thought that sentencing people to a period of custody in a prison was a good idea. Eleven per cent said that if they had their way young offenders would be given severe punishment.

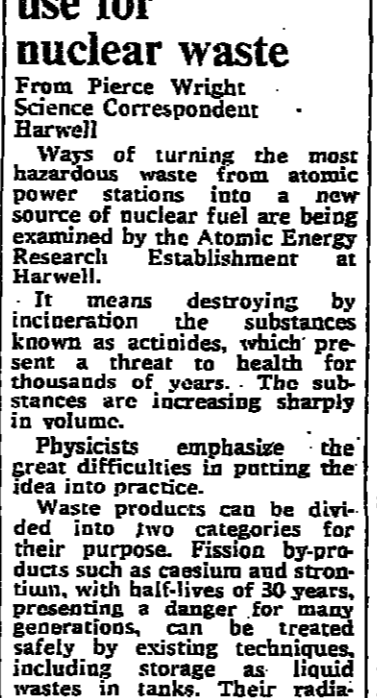
Scientists seek use for nuclear waste

From Pierce Wright Science Correspondent Harwell
Ways of turning the most hazardous waste from atomic power plants into a useful source of nuclear fuel are being examined by the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell.

Mr Thorpe names spokesmen for Liberals

By Our Political Staff
Mr Thorpe, the Liberal leader, last night announced his appointments of party spokesmen.

Weather forecast and recordings



Anger in Cheshire at new airport proposal

From John Chartres Wilslow, Cheshire
A government-commissioned study recommending the replacement of Manchester and Liverpool airports by a single airport in south Cheshire is described as an academic exercise by Mr J. A. MacCarron, chairman of the Manchester airport consultative committee.

Mail backlog for France, Ulster

Mounting backlogs of mail because of industrial disputes in France and Northern Ireland are causing serious storage difficulties, and the Post Office yesterday repeated its plea to customers not to post letters and parcels under 11lb to France and not to send any surface parcels to Northern Ireland.

Car-wiper tube used to bring back life

From Our Correspondent Lincoln
A Bury nurse used plastic pipe from a car screen-washer to restore to life a young boy whose heart had stopped a tube.

Farming crisis led to man's suicide

From Our Correspondent Walspool
A farmer hanged himself because he was depressed by the agricultural crisis, the coroner decided last night in a Walspool inquest.

Six Irish Army men accused

Six Irish Army gunners from McGee barracks, Kildare, were charged at the Special Criminal Court in Dublin yesterday with illegally possessing explosives, either gelignite or ammonium nitrate or both, at Enfield, Co Kildare.

Belfast shooting charges

Two men appeared at Belfast Magistrates' Court yesterday in connexion with Saturday's shooting of two loyalist leaders in Belfast.

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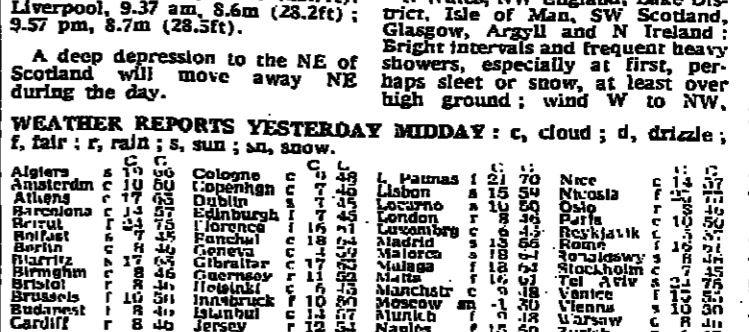
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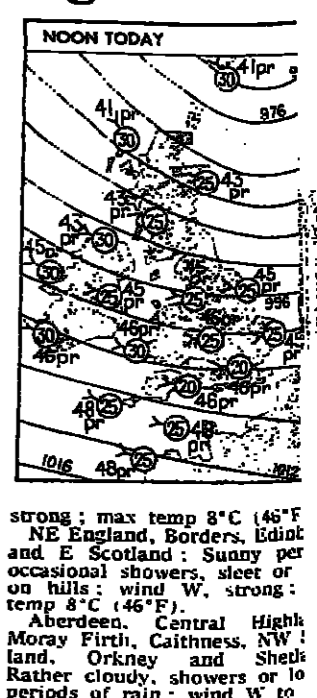
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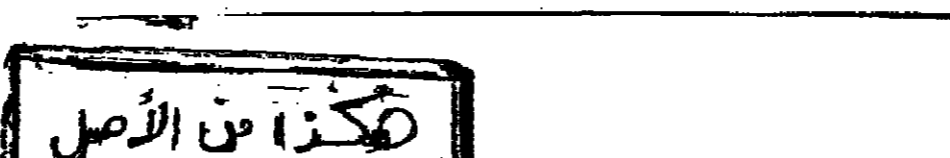
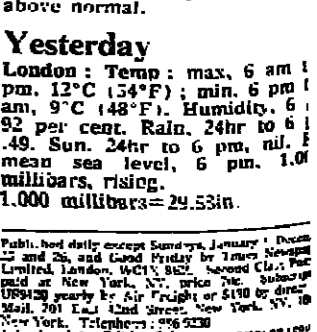
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Weather forecast and recordings



Weather forecast and recordings



ME NEWS

Food never likely to become cheap again, Lord Shawcross says

Staff Reporter
 Food is never likely to become cheap again, Lord Shawcross, a former Minister of Agriculture, said at the annual meeting of the British Nutrition Foundation in London yesterday.

Lord Shawcross said: "Indifferent though we may be to starvation elsewhere, we cannot turn a blind eye to the precarious nature of our own food supply. . . . In the face of world-wide shortages of food, we shall have to change our eating habits."

Lord Shawcross had relied on "living on the edge" of the food supply, but he had accepted a standard of living to a higher standard for producers of food, for the peasants in Argentina, the sheep farmers in New Zealand, and the fish farmers in Scotland, who had so long sold us with cheap food, saying that they too must have a cut from the pie.

Lord Shawcross continued: "The number of people starving in the world is more than ever, in this and other countries millions of people who a few years ago have been content to eat at their tables once a day, and now have it daily, and cuts too."

Lord Shawcross put the blame for the rise in the price of beef on the farmer, the Common Market, and on Mr. Heath, saying that the fact that their own increased demand has exceeded the cheap supply.

chairman of the British Nutrition Foundation, said that subsidies for food have gone, probably for ever. In spite of subsidies food was expensive. Families would likely to become even more likely to pay more for a diminishing variety of food or cut back, he added.

Christmas turkeys: There will be plenty of turkeys on the market this Christmas "and probably at prices which will give pleasure only to the housewife", Sir Henry Plumb, president of the National Farmers' Union, said yesterday.

One reason for the abundance of fresh birds last Christmas, many turkeys were put into cold storage, Sir Henry told the Poultry Industry Conference at Stratford-on-Avon.

Another reason was that there had been an increase in the number of poults early in the year. There had also been a general decline in meat prices.

Sir Henry urged the Government to introduce a five-year plan for poultry and the whole of agriculture. "We need to know what the Government's objectives are both in the short term and the long term for this £500m industry", he said.

"To allow it to stagger from financial crisis to financial crisis in the absence of such objectives is a gross waste of this nation's resources. We need to know where we are going and can plan accordingly."

Egg scarcity forecast: Eggs are likely to be scarce and cost 50p a dozen until next spring, Mr. Adrian Collingwood, chairman of the Eggs Authority, forecast at Stratford-on-Avon yesterday. But after May eggs should become plentiful and be much cheaper.

Plight of lone pensioners shown by census

By Pat Healy
 Social Services Correspondent

Pensioners living alone are likely to suffer some of the worst housing conditions, new data from the 1971 Census show today. While general housing conditions have much improved since 1961, the quality of housing for some lone pensioners has dropped.

The census analysis measures the housing conditions of pensioners according to whether they have exclusive use of a hot-water supply, fixed bath or shower, and inside lavatory. It shows that 30 per cent of the 2,123,000 pensioners living alone lack exclusive use of one or more of those amenities, while the national average has dropped from 30 per cent in 1961 to 16 per cent in 1971.

In five regions, the proportion of lone pensioners lacking amenities dropped below the national average in 1961. The worst region was Greater London, with 37 per cent, followed by Wales, with 36 per cent, and the East Midlands and East Anglia, with 34 per cent each. The proportion in the North-West was 32 per cent.

In England and Wales, 13 per cent of pensioner council tenants lacked exclusive use of one or more of the basic amenities; in Scotland the figure was 6 per cent. But 24 per cent of owner-occupiers throughout Britain lacked one or more of the basic amenities.

The worst conditions were in the private market. In England and Wales 70 per cent of pensioners renting furnished accommodation and 58 per cent in unfurnished accommodation lacked one or more of the basic amenities. In Scotland the figures were 66 per cent and 63 per cent.

Census 1971: Persons of Pensionable Age (Stationery Office, £5.45).



It was brisk business as usual for flower traders in their first working day at the new Covent Garden market at Nine Elms, Battersea, yesterday.

Woman of 25 sues over burns soon after birth

Mr Justice Cantley was asked in the High Court yesterday to decide whether Sally Rogers, aged 25, can claim damages for severe burns she suffered in her hospital nursery cot when she was only a few hours old.

Mr John Cobb, QC, said that almost as soon as she was born, in February, 1949, she was taken from her mother in the delivery room of Axminster Cottage Hospital, Devon, and put into a nursery cot. A hot water bottle caused severe burns to her back and buttocks. She was gravely disfigured.

She might well be the youngest victim of a tort, Mr Cobb said.

Miss Rogers, of St Monance Road, Springburn, Glasgow, was suing Exeter and Mid Devon Hospital Management Committee, claiming damages for negligence.

In this case it was argued that she could still bring a claim because she started it within three years of reaching her majority.

Mr Cobb said that highly unusual situation was appropriate because Miss Rogers was not in the custody of her parents when the accident happened, and parents could bring actions only for children in their care and custody.

Negligence was denied. The hospital also said that any claim should have been brought within three years of the incident.

The only evidence in the case came from Miss Rogers's mother, now Mrs Primrose. She told the judge why she and her husband, whom she divorced about 1952, had never sued the hospital for negligence on their daughter's behalf.

"My husband, and my mother-in-law, who was a health visitor at this cottage hospital, were both adamant that on no account were we to make a scandal involving the hospital", she said.

She admitted that she had been dominated by her mother-in-law, and over the years that influence had conditioned her into thinking there was no case against the hospital. It was not until 1968, when her daughter had her first operations for skin-grafting, that she realized how serious the burns had been. By then she felt it was too late to take action.

Complaints of intimidation against fish dock pickets

Our Correspondent

Aside from fish merchants at the dock entrances, the police for protection. There have been no troubles but the situation is very unpleasant and we are expecting a spate to spread.

Nearly 800 trawler repair and maintenance men and 30 process workers at the port's ice factory are involved in the stoppage. The trawler owners have offered the men £46 a week but they are holding out for £50.57. Yesterday the strikers began picketing round the clock and about a hundred men were at each of the three fish dock entrances.

A police officer said no incidents had been reported. Union leaders yesterday met a Department of Trade conciliation officer for the second time. The employers have said they will not talk with the strikers until they return to work.

Yorkshire sugar factory gets closure reprieve

The British Sugar Corporation is to keep open its factory at Selby, Yorkshire, which was due for closure under a rationalization scheme.

The decision follows the recent EEC increase in Britain's home-grown sugar quota to more than a million tonnes. Selby employs 230 staff.

In the West Country, farmers are ordering sugar beet for cattle fodder at about £19 a ton compared with £100 or more for hay.

Neighbours 'did nothing' as girl was killed

Neighbours did nothing when they heard loud, prolonged screaming one night in a London flat, Mr Justice Watkins, VC, was told at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Mr Richard Du Cann, for the prosecution, said they also heard a girl's voice crying repeatedly: "No, keep away from me", but they thought it was a domestic quarrel.

The next day the police were called by the girl's parents and they found her naked and dead in bed with her boy friend unconscious from drugs beside her.

Colin Francis Charteris Stewart, aged 31, of Marlborough Court, Wimbledon, London, was jailed for six years. He admitted the manslaughter of Judith Bigmore, aged 19, on the ground of diminished responsibility. He pleaded not guilty to her murder.

British Airways pledges holiday refunds

By Arthur Reed
 Air Correspondent

British Airways yesterday announced a "fair trading charter" against spoil package holidays next summer.

Customers on the state corporation's Sovereign and Enterprise packages will be offered an alternative holiday or a full refund if dates are changed. If the change is made within eight weeks of departure, additional compensation of 15 per cent of the cost will be offered.

The airline will also allow a full refund of deposit without penalty if fuel or currency surcharges result in an increase of a tenth or more on the original price, while customers will be allowed to cancel within seven days of the price rise.

British Airways, while obviously highly conscious of the effect on public confidence of the collapse this summer of the Court Line and Horizon package holiday firms, is offering 50,000 more holidays next year to fill the gap left by those failures, and will promote over 200,000 holidays next summer.

Mr Gerry Draper, director of the B.A. Travel Division, said yesterday: "Our expansion is a calculated move following the collapse of some household holiday names this summer—calculated because the airline believes the disappointing weather of the English summer this year, and the comparatively high cost of the stay-at-home family holiday combined to result in a late summer surge of continental holiday bookings which surprised many in the travel industry." EA expected that that pattern would be more marked in 1975.

Enterprise, with full board, in June and July next year would cost £75 in Spain, £83 in Morocco, £90 in Yugoslavia, and £93 in the Black Sea resorts and on the Italian Riviera.

Bookings surge: Thomson Holidays announced yesterday that it had already taken 100,000 reservations for holidays next summer.

"It seems that, after all, the public has no lack of confidence in the major holiday companies", Mr Francis Higgins, managing director of Thomson Holidays, said.

"Much of this is probably due to action such as our new fair trading charter. More recently, the entire industry has introduced a new code of conduct. The result is reflected in the booking rate, which has been very strong over the past few days."

But there would be fewer holidays available in 1975 than this year, he said. Three Thomson bookings out of five so far are for Spanish resorts.

Holiday plan setback: A second finance group has withdrawn from talks with four former Court Line directors who plan a new holiday airline. Another group is still considering the scheme. Mr William Buxton, one of the former directors, said yesterday that he was less confident than before that the airline would get going.

Police helpers thanked

More than forty schoolchildren, aged between seven and 18, were among 135 people thanked at a government reception at Edinburgh Castle yesterday for helping the police.



Longer hops and fewer stops—that's all part of the Qantas way of flying. You don't have to suffer frequent touch-downs that interrupt your flight, break up your sleep, and finally your composure. Now you can choose something better. Qantas QF8. Non-stop Bombay. And Australia overnight.

How you feel when you get there depends a lot on the way you go.



Comfortable 747's all the way. The Qantas Jumbo. Wide spacious seats and aisles. Current-release films (at a small extra charge) and 7 channels of audio. Galley downstairs away from the passengers. And for First Class travellers, automatic membership of the Qantas Captain's Club and room to relax in the exclusive upstairs lounge.

QF8. The quickest way to Australia. Every Monday, Thursday and Saturday, a Qantas 747B leaves London at 10.15. Bombay non-stop, and Perth at lunchtime next day, Sydney the same evening.

QF2. Australia every day, Asia on the way. Daily at 18.00 a Qantas 747B leaves London for Sydney and Melbourne. Via Bahrain and Singapore, and three times a week via Kuala Lumpur.

Ask your local Qantas travel agent or Qantas for details at Qantas, Cnr. Old Bond Street and Piccadilly, London W1.

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Appointments Vacant also on pages 11 and 25



SENIOR LECTURER OR LECTURER BIOCHEMISTRY

Department of Biochemistry... The appointment is to be made on a full-time basis...

LECTURER—ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering... Candidates should have a BSc degree...

LECTURER—LINGUISTICS

Department of Linguistics... Applicants should possess a PhD degree...

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OR SENIOR LECTURER PSYCHIATRY

Department of Psychiatry... The level of appointment will be determined by the qualifications...

LECTURER—ANTHROPOLOGY

Department of Anthropology... Candidates should possess a PhD degree...

TUTOR OR SENIOR TUTOR PREHISTORY

Department of Prehistory... This will be a temporary appointment...

University of Melbourne

LECTURER (LIMITED TENURE) DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY... Qualifications: Applicants should have a PhD degree...

CHAIR OF PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Psychology... The holder of the chair will be expected to conduct research...

PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS

School of Social Sciences... The holder of the chair will be expected to conduct research...

DIRECTOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND RESOURCES UNIT

Applications are invited for the position of Director... The holder of the post will be responsible for the educational research unit...

University of Sydney

LECTURER IN MODERN GREEK... Courses in Modern Greek were introduced in the University...

University of Queensland

TUTORS GROUP 4 IN PSYCHOLOGY (2 POSITIONS)... Applications are invited for the two vacant posts...

CHAIR OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE

Applications are invited for the newly established Chair... The holder of the chair will be responsible for the community medicine unit...

LECTURERS AND SENIOR LECTURERS IN BEHAVIOURAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates... The holder of the post will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students...

University of Dar es Salaam—Tanzania

PROFESSOR IN AGRICULTURE... Applications are invited for the post of Professor in Agriculture...

Queen's University of Belfast

LECTURERSHIP IN ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS... Applications are invited for the Lectureship in Engineering Mathematics...

University of Liverpool

FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES... Applications are invited for the Lectureship in Social and Environmental Studies...

The Queen's University of Belfast

LECTURERSHIP IN INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING... Applications are invited for the Lectureship in Industrial Engineering...

University of Liverpool

FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES... Applications are invited for the Lectureship in Social and Environmental Studies...

NOTE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance... Details of these conditions are available on request.

HOME NEWS



After much heart-searching and consideration of various suggestions, Mr Gorst has concluded that there was no better name than the one I first thought of provided that the objectives are clearly understood.

Fire fear as dustmen halt city's services

Peterborough City Council said yesterday that it was 'seriously concerned about fire and health hazards' because of a 'work stoppage by dustmen' which has halted the city's refuse collection services.

Saturday date with police for supporters

Seven football supporters who appeared before Bristol magistrates yesterday after disturbances at Saturday's match between Bristol City and Manchester United were ordered to report to the police every Saturday afternoon at 3.15.

Man dies in lorry fire

A lorry driver died on the A45 at Kentford, Suffolk, yesterday, trapped in his cab when two articulated vehicles burst into flames after a collision.

Court refuses Lords appeal plea by 'Luton three'

A move to get a House of Lords ruling on the case of the 'Luton three' and Kenneth Lennan, Special Branch informer, was rejected by the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Parish fund treasurer jailed for £7,400 theft

Brian Ansell, a bank accountant, also was a churchwarden and treasurer of parish funds, stole £7,400 in five years from parish funds and bank accounts, it was alleged at Winchester Crown Court yesterday.



As for roads, Government policy appears to be to slow, rather than prune, the construction programme. Mr Mulley, Minister for Transport, recently announced the intention of completing 3,100 miles of motorways and trunk roads by the 1980s.

Rail and roads may not suffer government spending cuts

By John Young Planning Reporter... British Rail and the Department of the Environment yesterday were discounting speculation that Mr Healey will announce heavy spending cuts on new roads, railway modernization, or both.

Controversial link road plans to go on display

By Our Planning Reporter... Plans for access roads to link the proposed M3 motorway with the Winchester inner ring road will go on display at Lewers Street, Winchester, on Thursday.

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Mr Lennan was found shot dead in April. Three days before he died he made a statement to the National Council for Civil Liberties describing how he infiltrated a group of Sinn Féin activists in Luton for Scotland Yard. His statement contained that he encouraged three of them to plan an armed robbery for which they were convicted on a conspiracy charge and jailed for 10 years.



Mr Gorst said: "I would reject the proposition that trying to sand up your interests by being militant when the alternative could be brushed aside as though you did not exist."

Parish fund treasurer jailed for £7,400 theft

Brian Ansell, a bank accountant, also was a churchwarden and treasurer of parish funds, stole £7,400 in five years from parish funds and bank accounts, it was alleged at Winchester Crown Court yesterday.

Controversial link road plans to go on display

By Our Planning Reporter... Plans for access roads to link the proposed M3 motorway with the Winchester inner ring road will go on display at Lewers Street, Winchester, on Thursday.

Man dies in lorry fire

A lorry driver died on the A45 at Kentford, Suffolk, yesterday, trapped in his cab when two articulated vehicles burst into flames after a collision.

Court refuses Lords appeal plea by 'Luton three'

A move to get a House of Lords ruling on the case of the 'Luton three' and Kenneth Lennan, Special Branch informer, was rejected by the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Mr Lennan was found shot dead in April. Three days before he died he made a statement to the National Council for Civil Liberties describing how he infiltrated a group of Sinn Féin activists in Luton for Scotland Yard. His statement contained that he encouraged three of them to plan an armed robbery for which they were convicted on a conspiracy charge and jailed for 10 years.

Voters split over Heath leadership, poll shows

Slightly more than half Conservative supporters in country think that Mr B should stay as leader of Conservative Party. This comes as a time of pressure among Conservative MPs to replace their leader beginning to come to the fore.

Table with 5 columns: Name, Party, % of voters, % of Conservative voters, % of Liberal voters. Rows include Mr Whitelaw, Mr Joseph, Mr Prior, Mr Powell, Mr Gane, Mr Alec Douglas-Home, Mr Don't know.

The Prime Minister's success has been much higher than that of Government as a whole. However, the vote in the opinion poll indicates that the Government is losing the country.

Mr Crawford suggested that against the prospect of 100,000 unemployed this winter, Scotland should aim at a rate of economic growth of not less than 5 per cent.

In brief

Girl, 11, accused of baby stealing... A girl, aged 11, was remanded into the custody of Redbridge Borough Council, London, for seven days when she appeared at Barking Juvenile Court.

Doek murder charge... Graham Taylor, aged 19, unemployed, of Colman Street, Hull, and Brian Sharp, aged 18, a fisherman, of Whitley Road, Whitby Bay, Tyne and Wear, were remanded in custody for a week by Hull magistrates yesterday.

'Life' for violent man... David Southwell, aged 29, formerly of Chadwell Heath, Essex, described as violent and dangerous, was sentenced at Cardiff Crown Court yesterday to life imprisonment for kidnapping the death of Mr Graham Brazton, aged 44, of Vale Street, Barry, South Glamorgan, who was said to have made a homosexual approach to him.

Canal workers' dispute ends... The dispute between National and Local Government Officers' Association and the British Waterways Board, which disrupted traffic on the North of England and threatened flooding in some areas, has been settled after the intervention of Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

Strychnine stolen... An ounce of strychnine enough to kill three thousand people, has been stolen from a village chemist's in Heath near Oldhampton, Devon, together with mandrax, amphetamine, morphine and four ounces of brucine, another lethal poison.

ST EUROPE

Both Germanies attend Armistice day ceremony in Paris at invitation of President Giscard

Charles Hargrove Nov 11... the first time in half a century... the whole of Germany represented officially at armistice day ceremonies...

Outspoken general finds political support

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Nov 11... Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, president of the Radical Socialist Party, said on the radio today that it was intolerable that General Paul Stehlin should have been condemned for proclaiming the superiority of American over French combat aircraft without a hearing...



President Giscard d'Estaing laying a wreath on the tomb of the unknown warrior in Paris yesterday.

Solzhenitsyn to attend Nobel prize ceremony

From Our Correspondent Stockholm, Nov 11... Alexander Solzhenitsyn the exiled Soviet writer, will attend the annual Nobel ceremony next month and receive his 1970 literature prize, the Nobel Foundation announced today...

Berlin murder renews fear of anarchist terror

Dan van der Vat Nov 11... assassination last night of Berlin's leading judge... most alarming social phenomenon of postwar Germany at last be confined to history...

power. There were running gun-battles with the police, bombings of political targets, attempts to murder people in authority, threats to kidnap Herr Brandt, then the Chancellor, and secret journeys to the Lebanon to train with Palestinian terrorists...



Günter von Drenkmann, the senior judge of West Berlin, who was assassinated.

Extremists in right-wing party formed in France

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Nov 11... A constitutive assembly this weekend decided on the creation of a right-wing party called the Movement of New Forces. About 250 delegates from all parts of the country met at Bagnolet, outside Paris, to define the main themes of its policy...

Spanish police in search for jailbreakers

From Our Correspondent Madrid, Nov 11... Spanish police said today that they were searching for two Britons and a German who had broken out of jail in the Costa del Sol resort of Marbella. In a statement the police said that the Britons were Anthony Karl Hackney, aged 31, a driver from Ealing, and Thomas William Gascoyne, aged 40, of Blyth, Northumberland...

Protests in Barcelona over lockout

From Our Correspondent Madrid, Nov 11... Workers' demonstrations were staged in Barcelona today as thousands of locked out workers gathered in front of the factory of SEAT, Spain's biggest motor manufacturer, and the offices of the state-run trade unions. Police with full riot equipment were on hand to intervene...

EC gives new priority to unemployment

From page 1... a working group should be set up to study the problems of abolition of passports at EEC borders, and the harmonization of national legislation on aliens immigration. The summit will give this venture some sort of priority...

to be taken by general agreement, without the possibility of a member state being overruled. He also opposed President Giscard d'Estaing's proposal for fixing a target date for direct elections to the European Parliament in Strasbourg, which the Labour party is still boycotting...

"matters of substance" a new meeting in Brussels on November 25. This will have been preceded by a meeting of finance ministers on November 18. One positive development was an emphasis on the relative importance of unemployment and inflation. Several delegations admitted that they had in effect joined the British in giving priority to unemployment. It was agreed that the Commission should revise its inflation-oriented proposals...

that the question of budgetary contributions and of receipts from the distribution of the budget may become intertwined. On energy policy, which the Germans want to be a principal theme, French ambitions seem hopelessly opposed to their partners'. The French want the Nine to concentrate on achieving a joint platform for President Giscard's proposed mammoth conference of energy consumers and producers. The other eight believe that the wider Energy Consumers Group, boycotted by France, is the right forum for consumer cooperation. Nonetheless, there was some gleam of hope that the positions of the two camps might be growing closer after today's brief discussion.

Advertisement for WEST DOCK AVONMOUTH. Features a large speech bubble with the text 'The new WEST DOCK AVONMOUTH could be tailor made for you!'. Below this is a map of the UK with 'WEST DOCK' marked on the south coast, and a diagram of a dock structure. Text includes: 'Sited only 2 minutes from the U.K. motorway network, West Dock will provide 6,000 feet of quays with working areas up to 1,000 feet wide... WEST WAY - THE BEST WAY! AVONMOUTH PORT OF BRISTOL AUTHORITY St. Andrew's Road, Avonmouth BS11 9DQ. Telephone Avonmouth (STD 02752) 3681. Telex 44240.'

Advertisement for League against cruel sports. Large text reads 'This is the law! Hunt hounds may not trespass on private property'. Below this is a small illustration of a hunt scene and text: 'Following a complaint to the League Against Cruel Sports from property owners, Old Surrey & Burstow Foxhounds pay £100 for trespass by hunt dogs. If you are troubled by a hunt send for our free booklet. The organisation that really fights blood sports - and gets results. League against cruel sports LIMITED 1 REFORM ROW, LONDON N17 9TW TELEPHONE 01-801 2177/8'

OVERSEAS

Israel hint on new plans for Palestinians on the West Bank

From Eric Marsden Jerusalem, Nov 11. Hints that Israel may be planning to give some form of local autonomy to the West Bank were given today by Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Prime Minister, and Mr Yigal Alon, the Foreign Minister. They were countering the claim to the area of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), which Israel has refused to accept as a negotiating partner.

Mr Rabin, speaking at Beer-sheva, said that the Arab summit conference in Rabat, which voted that the PLO should be responsible for any territory from which Israel withdraws, had "opened new possibilities" for Israel's relations with the Palestinians living under its rule. Mr Alon was asked at a press conference in Jerusalem whether this presaged an Israeli initiative in the West Bank. He said that Israel had thought the Palestinians should find their identity through Jordan, but Rabat had dismissed Jordan as the party to negotiate for the Palestinians. Israel now must think how to promote the self-expression of the Arabs living in its midst "by a different system". It was too early to give details.

Karamanlis Cabinet reviled over Cyprus

From Mario Modiano Athens, Nov 11. Mr Petros Garoufalios, leader of Greece's new law-and-order party, today attacked the Karamanlis Government for mishandling the Cyprus crisis, exposing the Greek armed forces to disdain, and dividing the Greek nationalists by branding half of them as junta supporters. The leader of the National Democratic Union was addressing an outdoor rally in central Athens, the first of a series of political rallies this week as the main election campaign moved from the provinces to the capital. Mr Garoufalios claimed that Mr Karamanlis, the Prime Minister, aspired to become a de Gaulle-style president of a "semi-dictatorial democracy".

Senator Jackson influences US foreign policy from the insular affairs committee Man who outmanoeuvred Dr Kissinger

By Louis Heren Senator Henry Jackson of Washington, the main speaker at the annual dinner of the Pilgrims Society last night, has greatly influenced American foreign policy over the years without ever being a member of the Senate foreign relations committee. Coming from a north-western state, traditionally dependent upon federal aid, he wisely chose the interior and insular affairs committee, of which he is chairman, but he is anything but insular. His latest victory, of course, was to outmanoeuvre Dr Henry Kissinger, the only Secretary of State to have been compared with Metternich, Talleyrand and Machiavelli. By slapping his now famous amendment on the Trade Bill, Dr Kissinger's chosen key to east-west détente, he secured agreement on the emigration of Soviet Jews.



Senator Jackson at his press conference yesterday.

and carrying out national policy should therefore be designed above all to help the President with the heavy tasks that world leadership has thrust upon him. The new demands and dimensions of the office make it a new Presidency, significantly different from what it was in more quiet times. "Each President will have his own style of doing business—the product of his nature and experience. Each President, therefore, needs great freedom to adapt his office and procedures to suit the peculiarities of his style". Some critics say that Kennedy went too far, and that his free-wheeling style led inevitably to the Cuban invasion and the commitment to Vietnam. What is certain is that Senator Jackson proposed a model which enabled the President to carry out his constitutional duties unimpeded and uncompromised, and that led to complete reorganization of the national security machinery.

Atlantic nations urged to force oil price cut

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent. The paramount and immediate objective of the nations of the Atlantic community should be to bring world oil prices down to levels that will give all nations a fighting chance to contain inflation, Senator Henry Jackson said at the Pilgrims' dinner in London last night. An essential step is to insulate the price of oil produced by consuming countries from the control of the producers, he said. The present policy of allowing the cartel arbitrarily to establish price levels for all oil—not just the oil they produce and export—should not be legitimized by the inaction of the United States and other consuming nations which are also important oil producers. Senator Jackson who, as chairman of the Senate committee on interior affairs, has had a big influence on American energy policy, said that he was proposing the establishment of a "Special Council of Economic and Financial Ministers" to devise and implement a new strategy for economic survival. "I believe we must join together in an international effort with the urgency, confidence and intelligence that, in an earlier crisis, accompanied and sustained the Marshall Plan for the post-war reconstruction of Europe", Senator Jackson said. "The oil-consuming nations of Europe, along with our friends in Japan and elsewhere, must hammer out a cohesive economic and financial strategy capable of promoting their interests, and the world's interest, in realistic oil prices and a stable world economy."

Pretoria judge rejects plea by detainees

From Our Correspondent Pretoria, Nov 11. A Pretoria Supreme Court judge today refused to grant an injunction against assault or unlawful interrogation by the police of five detainees under the Terrorism Act. Mr Justice Trengrove also refused to order that the detainees be interviewed by someone appointed by the court. Corroboration of the assaults was required, he said, and, in fact, the evidence of a magistrate and a doctor who made reports before the proceedings were brought against the police cast "very serious doubts" on the allegations of maltreatment.

'Uganda mutiny' discounted

Nairobi, Nov 11.—Travellers from Kampala said today that the situation in Uganda was normal and discounted reports of a mutiny in President Idi Amin's Army. —The reports of the killing of 15 soldiers in fighting at the Mbuya barracks came from Ugandan exile sources in Dar es Salaam.—Reuter.

China visit date

Washington, Nov 11.—Dr Kissinger will visit China from November 25 to 29, immediately after the Vladivostok summit between President Ford and Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, the State Department announced today.—AP.

Settlement hope as US coal strike starts

From Frank Vogl United States Economics Correspondent Washington, Nov 11. A national coal strike by 125,000 members of the United Mine Workers union officially starts at midnight with the expiration of the current labour contract. Most coal mines were closed today for the Veterans' Day holiday. The strike will hit more than 70 per cent of America's coal output. For days employers and union officials have suggested that agreement on a new labour contract is imminent. Mr Guy Farmer, chief negotiator for the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, was hopeful of reaching a settlement last night and now states that agreement should be reached by midnight.

50 feared dead as Luanda fighting continues

Luanda, Nov 11.—Shooting continued today in the suburbs of the Angolan capital of Luanda after two days of violence in which more than 50 people were reported killed and more than 100 injured. The city's main hospital, the Sao Paulo, was overflowing with wounded, and this afternoon a child being treated there was injured by shots fired from a neighbouring building. Portuguese military authorities again ordered all civilian vehicles off suburban streets tonight. In the city centre angry disputes broke out in a main square during lunchtime, and the area was choked later with employees abandoning their offices early to reach home before dark. Firing slackened in Luanda, this evening, but fresh trouble was reported from the Angolan enclave of Cabinda. Black soldiers formerly belonging to Portugal's so-called "special troops" were reported by newspapers to have taken 39 people hostage. Tradesmen and Portuguese soldiers were reported to be among those abducted by the blacks, who were said to support the Front for the Liberation of Cabinda (FLEC), a movement pressing for Cabinda to be separated from Angola.—Reuter.

Senator warns Russians of arms threat to détente

From Edmund Stevens Moscow, Nov 11. Détente between the United States and the Soviet Union was being threatened by the new surge in the strategic arms race, Senator Walter Mondale told a select Moscow audience today. Speaking before members of the United States Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the Democrat senator from Minnesota gave warning of inter-continental ballistic missiles with multiple warheads appeared to indicate that Russia was developing the power to strike first. If these latest missiles were widely deployed, they could raise doubts as to future Soviet intentions. "Speaking as someone who has opposed several increases in American strategic weaponry, I must say frankly there are aspects of the new Soviet strategic programme that are profoundly disturbing. There should be no doubt that if Soviet strategic deployments threaten to make parts of our deterrent vulnerable, we will respond", Mr Mondale said. The United States was also going ahead with programmes to increase the American "silo killing" capability. But first—strike capacity and strategy by either side was inconsistent with the idea of détente. S suggested that at next summit meeting between President Ford and Mr Brezhnev prompt agreement should be made that control of such strike forces become the high priority on the agenda of strategic arms limitation.

Mr Smith sees new hope of a settlement

From Our Correspondent Salisbury, Nov 11. Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, said tonight there is once more a possibility of a settlement in the constitutional issue consequent on developments in other countries. In a national independence day television broadcast Mr Smith said his Government would do all in its power to achieve settlement. He recalled that he and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, President of the African National Council, had reached an agreement, "but the extremists of his executive won the day and threw it out." "Thereafter the same extremists rejected my invitation to a round table conference," Mr Smith went on. "For some months now little has transpired because the ANC has been dealing with certain personality problems in an attempt to put its own house in order. However, the situation has been overtaken recently by new developments emanating from certain other countries. This means that once more there appears to be the possibility of a settlement."

Advertisement for Hine cognac featuring a bottle and a glass. Text includes 'Hine cognac', 'Fine cognac', 'V.S.O.P.', 'Vieux Cognac', 'T. HINE & Co', 'Cognac', 'PRODUCE OF FRANCE', and 'HINE connoisseurs' cognac'.

Libya shakes food conference

From Peter Nichols Rome, Nov 11. Libya today shook the World Food Conference today with offers of aid to developing countries from its oil income under stringent conditions practically impossible to meet. Mr Muhammad Ali Taboo, the Libyan Minister of Agriculture, explained to the plenary session of the conference his country's contribution to agriculture in developing countries would be forthcoming if "the big powers abandon their unlimited spending on wars and fatal experiments in supporting aggression, and direct their funds instead towards the development and welfare of the world."

West blamed for keeping South Africa in UN

From Michael Knipe Cape Town, Nov 11. Leaders of South Africa's two million Coloured people have criticized the action by the western powers to keep South Africa in the United Nations. They are the only political leaders in the republic to have expressed the view that South Africa should have been expelled for violating the UN charter. Mr Sony Leon, leader of the Coloured Labour Party, and Mr David Curry, his deputy, made their attitude known to Mr Donald Easum, the United States Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, who is in South Africa during a fact-finding mission to the continent. The Coloured leaders also advised Mr Easum not to be misled by the South African speech at the United Nations expressing regret over racial discrimination. So far as the South African Government was concerned, they said, separate development was still the policy and it was nothing but racism. The views expressed by Mr

Beirut jail death was natural

Beirut, Nov 11.—The death of Michael Clough, aged 24, of London, in a Beirut prison last week was due to an asthma attack, a British Embassy spokesman said. He was arrested on June 21 on drug charges.—AP.

Korchnoi narrows Karpov's lead

Moscow, Nov 11.—Viktor Korchnoi, the Soviet Grandmaster, tonight raced to a 19-0 victory over Anatoly Karpov to narrow Karpov's lead to 3-2 in the games remaining of their world challenger's final.—Reuter.

Advertisement for electricity featuring an owl logo and text: 'USE ELECTRICITY WISELY', 'WATER HEATING', 'Use electricity wisely—because the cost of producing it has risen dramatically as a result of the increased prices of coal and oil.', 'Don't let the 'Invisible Invaders' swell your fuel bills.', 'Wrap up your hot water tank. From around £4 you can treat your hot water tank to a 3" thick lagging jacket. Just lag it and leave it. Lagging could cut future running costs by a quarter—enough to pay for the jacket in 3 months, or, put another way, save enough hot water for 16 baths a week.', 'The Electricity Council, England & Wales'.

Advertisement for Hine cognac featuring a stag logo and text: 'HINE connoisseurs' cognac', 'HINE', 'Vieux Cognac', 'T. HINE & Co', 'Cognac', 'PRODUCE OF FRANCE'.

OVERSEAS

The far flung Anglican Church goes through a quiet transformation

Edward Mortimer

Over the many changes in the Middle East one likely to pass unnoticed is the reorganisation of the Anglican Church, a complex operation which affects only a few people, and it is being done with the minimum of fuss. The man in charge of that discreet man, Dr Stopford, the former of London.

Dr Stopford has the rather distinguished title of The Archbishop of Canterbury's Vicar in Jerusalem and the East. He took over from the Right Rev George N, who retired last year, in the Middle East, a very large area. Until now it covered the whole of the Middle East from the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf as well as Cyprus, Iran, and the seaboard of Africa as far as Mogadishu.

At the beginning of this year, which has 120,000 Anglicans—far more than the other countries put together—reverted to the direct of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is intended that the Sudanese bishops and their priests should, in due time, form a province of their own.

The diocese in Morocco has been transferred to the Archbishop of Gibraltar. But in Libya, Tunisia, Ethiopia and the Afars and Issas, remain under the jurisdiction of the diocese in Egypt.

The Right Rev Ishak Haddad was consecrated by Dr Stopford on All Saints Day in St Mark's Cathedral, Cairo.

Dr Stopford is nominally under his jurisdiction, though for political reasons not easily accessible to the Anglicans of the Middle East and South Yemen. It is assumed that he will be in the eye of the storm in North Yemen and Arabia. (These countries have not been included in any of the Anglican dioceses because their Muslim rulers resent any hint of foreign interference.) These territories together do not

include more than about a thousand Anglicans, and Bishop Musaad's vast diocese has only five priests.

The diocese in Iran whose boundaries are not changing does rather better with 12 priests and a congregation of about 1,500. But the new diocese of Cyprus and the Gulf, with the same number of priests, will have to cope with a potential congregation whose numbers are unknown but may be as high as 20,000—as Dr Stopford puts it "a large and growing number of people who need pastoral care".

The unifying characteristic of this improbable far-flung diocese is that both clergy and congregation are expatriates. Appropriately, therefore, its bishop will be the only Englishman among the four diocesan bishops in the Middle East when the new arrangement comes into force.

Appropriately too, in view of the amount of air travel his job involves, he is a former Royal Air Force chaplain, the Right Rev Leonard Ashton. Although the diocese does not yet formally exist, he is already looking after it with the title of Assistant Bishop in Jerusalem.

Jerusalem itself will be the seat of a new diocese including both the present diocese in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria and all that is left of the Bishops in Jerusalem when Cyprus and the Gulf are taken out. This cumbersome circumlocution is used because both "Israel" and "Palestine" are considered politically loaded words. In fact, the 24 priests and 4,000 communicants of the new diocese in Jerusalem are mainly Arabs, and they will have an Arab bishop, the Right Rev Faig Haddad.

He was consecrated last August as Bishop Coadjutor in Jerusalem, at the same time as another Arab, the Right Rev Aql Aql, who is now an assistant bishop in Jordan, residing in Amman. The present diocesan Bishop in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, the Right Rev Naguib Cubain resides in Jerusalem.

Bishops have the privilege of being allowed to cross the Allenby Bridge over the Jordan in their own cars. This privilege has not been withdrawn in spite

of the alleged arms smuggling by the Greek Catholic Archbishop, Mgr Hilarion Capucci.

But one Anglican clergyman who is not allowed to cross the bridge at all is a parish priest in Amman, the Rev Ilya Khoury. He is a member of the executive of the Palestine Liberation Organization and may become a minister without portfolio in the proposed Palestinian Government in exile. None the less Bishop Cubain regards him as a model parish priest, and he has promised not to give up his parish.

Bishop Cubain's retirement on January 6, 1976, will mark the beginning of the new dispensation and thus also enable Dr Stopford to retire for the second time and return to England. From then on authority will be delegated by the Archbishop of Canterbury collectively to the four diocesan bishops. One of the four diocesan bishops will be elected as presiding bishop for five years, and will be eligible once only for a further five.

The Central Synod—similar to the English General Synod—will be composed of three houses: a House of Bishops consisting of the four diocesan bishops, a House of Clergy with one priest from each diocese, and a House of Laity with two laymen from each diocese.

But inevitably in view of the distances, the individual diocesan synods will have to take more of the responsibility than they do in England, and in Cyprus and the Gulf the diocesan synod itself will have to meet in two separate regional groups.

The entry thus created will be an independent province of the Anglican communion in all but name. But legally it will still not be a province, because authority will still be delegated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who in theory at least will retain a residual power to intervene. Such was the decision of the Anglican Consultative Council in Dublin last year.

Dr Stopford and the local clergy accept this, but they do not intend to write it into the new statutes. They will leave it to the Archbishop to spell out in his mandate if he so pleases, and hope that in practice it will remain a dead letter.

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Tanaka Cabinet dismissals deny denial of corruption

Peter Hazelhurst

Nov 11

Tanaka, the Japanese Minister, confronted by demands for his resignation today denied allegations that he is guilty of corrupt practices. He then led his Cabinet in what is to be a determined effort to demonstrate his loyalty to the nation and his rivals within the ruling Liberal Party.

He dropped 12 of the 20 members of the Cabinet tonight, including eight powerful party members, including the more than 100 members of the cabinet faction leaders such as Masayoshi Ohira, the Minister for Finance, Mr Toshio Miyazawa, the Foreign Minister, Mr Masumichi Nakasone, the Minister for International and Industry.

Significantly, members of the cabinet led by the Prime Minister's two main opponents, the party, Mr Takeo Arai, the former Finance Minister, and Mr Takeo Miki, as Deputy Prime Minister, allowed to retain only two of their minor portfolios, at the Ministry for Economy and Environment, respectively.

After Mr Tanaka called a meeting of the party hierarchy to discuss the situation.

Further move to fortify his position today, Mr Tanaka named a long-standing and close ally, Mr Susumu Okano, who resigned as Deputy Secretary today, as Secretary-General of the ruling party.

Another supporter, Mr Ukiyama, the deputy

Cabinet Secretary, was appointed Chief Cabinet Secretary.

The swift and dramatic change in the leadership of the ruling party took place after the Prime Minister, who was urged by worried members to bring about a measure of re-organisation before President Ford visits Tokyo next week, made an abortive attempt to placate his two principal opponents this morning.

Mr Miki and Mr Fukuda, who met the Prime Minister for the first time today since they resigned their Cabinet posts in July, emerged from the meeting to disclose that they had refused to cooperate with Mr Tanaka when he attempted to consult them on the proposed changes.

Facing the nation at a televised press conference today, Mr Tanaka made a brave and seemingly confident attempt to dispel rumours about his business activities. When questioned by the Japanese press, he denied that he had evaded taxes, established bogus companies to speculate in land or used his position to enhance his private business interests.

He said that he had asked a team of financial experts to investigate the accusations and he would publish the results as soon as possible.

He added: "As a person of public importance I realize that I have been the talk of the nation. . . I admit that I have been in business since I entered politics 28 years ago, but I can assure you I have never used my position in politics to further my business interests."

Roman Catholics mass at Saigon youth's funeral

From Bruce Palling

Saigon, Nov 11

A memorial service, attended by more than a thousand Roman Catholics, was held at a Saigon church yesterday for a 17-year-old youth who died eight days ago allegedly as a result of police shooting. Earlier in the afternoon, the predominantly Buddhist National Reconciliation Force held a seminar in the grounds of the An Quang pagoda which was attended by an estimated 500 people.

The National Reconciliation Force, which is backed by the powerful An Quang Buddhist congregation, has not been as politically active as the Catholic-organized Peoples' Anti-Corruption Movement (PACM), but speakers at the pagoda discussed at length the question of the "third force" in South Vietnamese politics.

The gatherings were the first big meetings held by either group since the National Day speech on November 1 by President Thiệu who accused the communists and "the henchmen of international colonialists" of making every effort to create political disturbances with a view to overthrowing the Government.

A three-day national congress of Buddhist youth, organized by the An Quang congregation has also opened. This meeting was attended by three hundred delegates who were told by Thich Giac Duc, acting general commissioner of Buddhist youth, that foreigners and the "corrupt South Vietnamese Government" were the main obstacles to the development of the Buddhist religion and to reconciliation among the people.

Chinese-Russian dispute involves future of Korea

David Bonavia

Nov 11

The future of Korea has been left open as yet at the point of contention between China and the Soviet Union.

In an official comment the New China News Agency has accused Moscow of ignoring proposals for contact with South Korea and ignoring proposals for the reunification of the country.

It seems to mark the end of a long period during which the two superpowers have consented to avoid any dispute with North Korea.

North Koreans have usually avoided any such argument, though they have turned towards China in their relations with Washington to an extent which they have dreamed of years ago.

A commentary, published in the People's Daily, reported that the Chinese Government had accused China of an agreement to sell tons of red pepper to Korea. It went on to mention contacts which had taken place between Moscow and Seoul in sport, journalism and other areas.

Pyongyang, with its rigid anti-imperialism, has had to see Moscow and Peking improve their relations with Washington to an extent which they have dreamed of years ago.

Private firms in Australia blamed for setback

From Our Correspondent

Melbourne, Nov 11

Mr Frank Crean, the Australian Treasurer, said today that Mr Whitlam, the Prime Minister, would announce in Parliament tomorrow a comprehensive programme of measures to help boost the economy and check the rise in unemployment. Mr Crean did not think that anything the Government could do would have a dramatic effect, but it would begin to restore some of the confidence which had begun to disappear.

The Government could only do a certain amount and the economic situation would not be anywhere as bad as it was if private companies were more enterprising instead of "continually belly-aching".

The statement to be made on the economy by Mr Whitlam will propose further moves, following those announced at the weekend by Mr Crean.

These were the abolition of the variable deposit rate under

which 5 per cent of overseas borrowing had to be lodged on an interest-free basis with the Reserve Bank; a provision for Australians to borrow short-term on international money markets; and the reduction of Treasury Note interest rates from the start of business today. The Treasurer predicted cuts in yields on other short-term federal securities.

These steps towards improving Australia's economic climate were generally welcomed today by the business community although there was a widespread inclination to await details of the Prime Minister's statement.

Mr R. Hawke, president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, expressed the hope and belief that the Government would announce a series of moves within the week designed to improve the economy. He said the steps already taken had been in the right direction.

Eight injured in express train crash

Zagreb, Yugoslavia, Nov 11.—Eight people were slightly injured when the Athens-Munich express crashed into a stationary goods train at a station about 12 miles from Zagreb early today.—Reuter.

Mayor defeats priest in Montreal poll

Montreal, Nov 11.—Mr Jean Drapeau has been reelected Mayor of Montreal today for a fifth four-year term. His main opponent was Father Jacques Couette, a Jesuit worker-priest.—Agence France Presse.

Fashion

by Prudence Glynn



Left: Fine wool lace skirt, with top and voluminous jacket in white wool. Multicoloured stitches on the shoulders, guipure lace edgings.



Below left: White broderie Anglaise suit with camisole moire top. Hat by Diane Logan.



Above: Beige proofed raincape, caught up into deep cuffs, cut from a wide, banded yoke which extends over the shoulder. Hat by Diane Logan. All by Bill Gibb. Photographs by Harry Kerr



Top: Actor Dallas Adams wears the winner of the Alan Paine/Kingston Polytechnic men's knitwear project, a grey and russet long waistcoat and a cardigan with a cut-away round neckline by Pimm Turley.



Above: The runner up in the Alan Paine/Kingston Polytechnic men's knitwear project, a cream jacket and cream-sand-dove sweater by Annette Heiber.

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Time to breathe again

Perhaps all reporters suffer the occasional midnight funk about their special subject. Does the football correspondent sweat out the dream of all Manchester United team members breaking their legs simultaneously? Could Alex France one day prefer to run backwards? If the England team all had septic thumbs, who then would wield the bat? Could Rembrandt go out of fashion? Could Ken Russell make a straight film from *Little Bo Peep*?

My personal niggle is that because in the past few years the changes in fashion have become not an evolution but an explosion, one day I may get the idea that I have seen it all before. Thus, this week has been especially gratifying because I can report three shows which have proved that my fears are quite without foundation. I begin with Bill Gibb, who, moving from the fantasy genre where some thought that might be his only statement, has proved himself a star of international standing who is also honoured in his own country — which is often harder to achieve.

To say that Bill's two greatest gifts are his consistency and his originality might sound so much of a contradiction as to make readers feel that all this exposure to new ideas has robbed me of sense. But it is really the only way to describe his talent. Every Bill Gibb collection is categorically his own. The touches are unique, the juxtaposition of fabrics regularly amazing, and the distribution of the volume of fabric superb. At the same time his collections are consistent in their brilliance of imagination while each is new and different from the one that went before.

In the new collection for next spring, Bill Gibb uses fine leather against pure silk with a wistful poppy design by Susan Collier of Liberty; stark white guipure inserts on a dark hombre striped cotton by Bernard Nevill; cream net sprigged with ears of corn in cream silk thread; and perhaps most surprising of all, deep guipure flounces on Qiana jersey, on raschel knitting and on soft woolly tops. For wet weather he has a sheeny, satiny, melon pink fabric with a geometric pattern; for

evening he has ravishing embroideries by Schiffer of Switzerland.

Like all really strong designers, Bill Gibb does some clothes that take a lot of wearing — the calf-length accordion pleated crepe skirts for instance, which break at an uncompromising level on the knee; the rigid camisole bodices in ice cream striped moire, which are constructed on the lines of a corset and coloured like an item for all to see (something subtle here); and the necklines, so narrowly edged, can be harsh. But it is precisely this initial strength which makes him so important. Only a shout can be heard in the current fashion din. Any radical line will be modified for mass taste, and the problem with too many designers is that they start out *sotto voce* and end up inaudible. Bill Gibb has made a fine speech, and one which many will listen to.

The other two collections I have been looking at are for men — as a matter of fact Bill Gibb plans to do menswear in the future, too — and both were refreshingly novel. Angus Stewart will show in the Crush Bar of the Royal Opera House on November 28, and like Bill owes a fabric debt to Susan Collier of Liberty. He says he has been trying to break down the "rigidity of men's clothing", and he has succeeded. Both in the concept of what "is necessary" and in the construction of individual items, Mr Stewart shows a breezy iconoclasm. There are no jackets as such in his collection, and no suits. All the colours of the items coordinate or at any rate cooperate; most of the shapes of the different layers are congenial company. The outlines have a Biblical simplicity and Biblical colouring — sand, earth bricks, the green of the eucalyptus, by the Sea of Galilee, and the grey-blue of the sea itself.

The shapes are loose, the knitwear stitches (all made by Diana Chabot) quite unexpected, the shirt-coats unlined and unpadding. I sometimes find clothing designed for men which impinges on traditional women's dressmaking shapes unendingly, but maybe because these

clothes were cut in Italy by the great Siviglia they are not ambiguous, though essentially unisex. Best of all they have a secret. They look rugged and homespun and "son-of-the-soil" to the observer. To touch they are as soft as a kitten.

Alan Paine staged the judging of its men's knitwear project with Kingston Polytechnic last week, and to my mind got a bonus out of the event in the outstanding quality of the colour and textures of the entries, all of which had been constructed and devised by the students. Since Paine's wanted designs which could be made and sold commercially, the students applied an extra amount of talent perhaps to the materials, but the shapes were also excellent. In the end I chose a grey, rust patterned, very long waistcoat with a ribbed welt and back under a grey thick-stitch cardigan with an interesting cut-out neck by Pimm Turley, and as runner up an extremely elegant and practical thick-knit jacket with nice revers over a soft, round-necked sweater by Annette Heiber, a dazzling red-head from Germany who seems to combine looks and bright ideas in equal proportion. I was also delighted to hear from Daphne Brooker that an ex-Kingston student, Jackie Herbert, is going to Valentino in Rome. So is the young New Zealander, Philip Shortt, who while he was a student at the RCA was French designer, Gerard Pipart of Nina Ricci. He is bringing over the couture collection plus the models, for the couturier lovely sporty look in his day clothes and ravishingly pretty evening dresses, and he is to my mind one of the most flattering and wearable of designers. More details and tickets (price £15 each) from Miss Emma Smedley, 49 Lennox Gardens, London, S.W.1, telephone 01-581 1097 or 01-584 5182.



Above: Angus Stewart's big, loose caramel and white tabard knitted by Diana Chabot, worn with a silk shirt in a Liberty print by Susan Collier.

Trousers with built up waistband, stirred at the back, tie front.
Drawings by Bridget Edoana.
Photographs by Anthony Crickmay

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ENTERTAINMENT'S

ALSO ON PAGE 8

THEATRE AND BALLET

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE 340 1911
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London WC2R 0ES.
SALVADORE LULLI: The Barber of Seville.
SALVADORE LULLI: The Barber of Seville.
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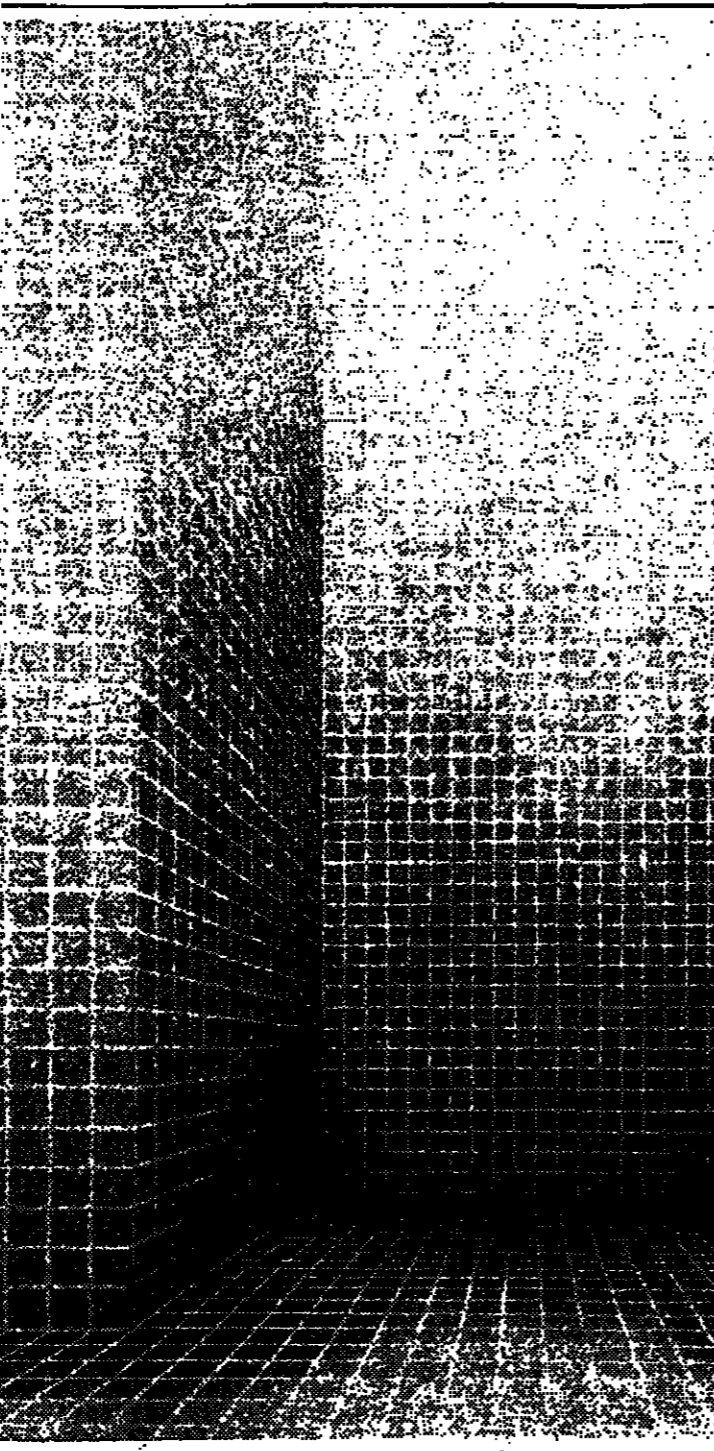
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THE ARTS



Hans Peter Reuter: Municipal Bath without Thing

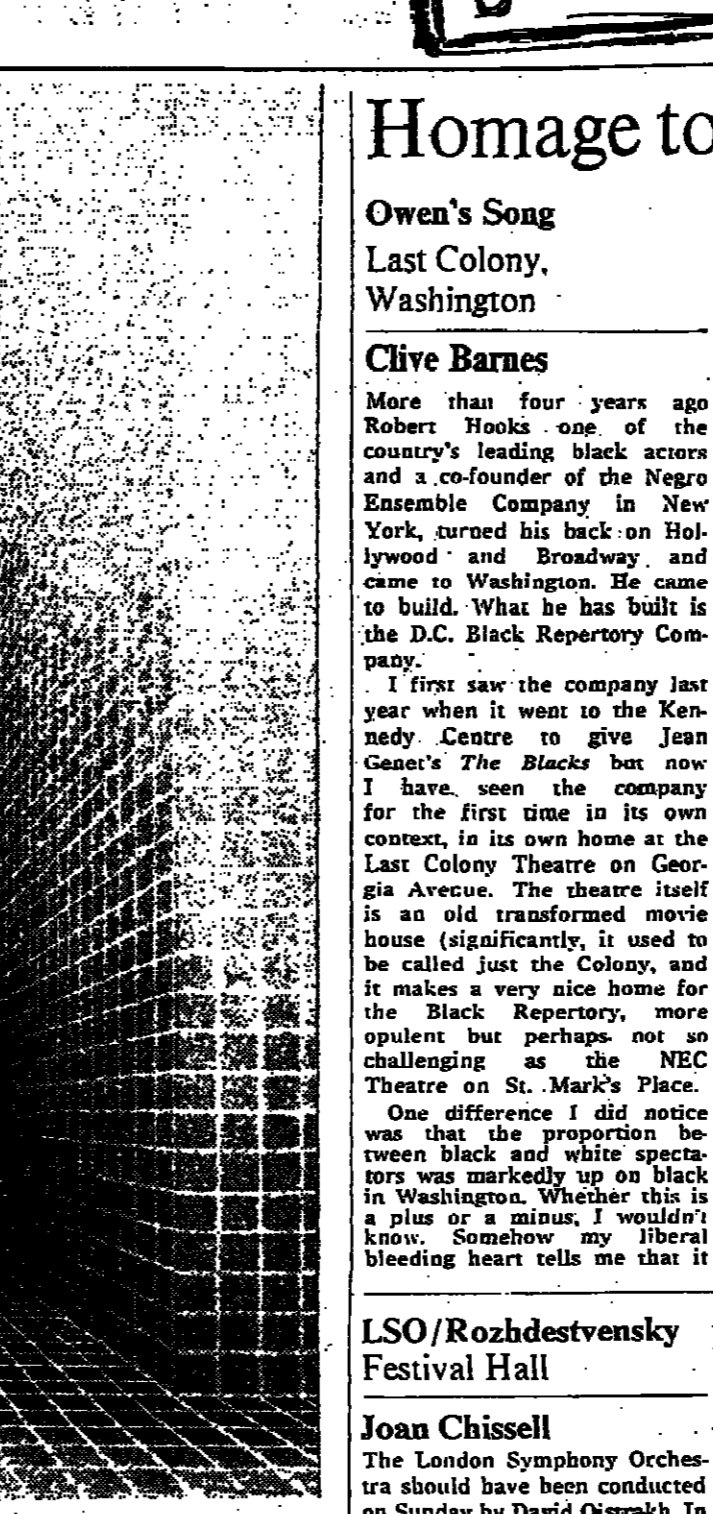
Should artists go on strike?

As part of a series of cultural events from West Germany this autumn, the ICA is showing until November 24 Art into Society, Society into Art: Selected German Artists and the Serpentine Gallery until December 1 Five from Germany.

material shown at the ICA. This raises an interesting issue which is compounded by the contribution of Gustav Metzger. Metzger was born in Germany but came to England as a refugee in 1939 and has lived here ever since.

West Germany is one of the most prosperous of European countries, where the art market thrives and where each turn and twist of the avant-garde has been pursued eagerly and relentlessly by dealers, collectors, museums and galleries.

Dieter Hacker, who used to work in a constructivist style, now spends most of his time running the Produzentengalerie, a converted shop over which he lives and where he organizes exhibitions of a kind which cannot be shown elsewhere.



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Homage to a black poet

Owen's Song
Last Colony,
Washington

More than four years ago Robert Hooks one of the country's leading black actors and a co-founder of the Negro Ensemble Company in New York, turned his back on Hollywood and Broadway and came to Washington. He came to D.C. Black Repertory Company.

is good, and my common sense suggests that the reason for it is simply that in Washington the theatre is solidly within the black district. It is as if the NEC were in Harlem.

deeply involved with things like tempo, dynamics and instrumental colour, always turning them to highly dramatic effect, yet without suggesting that the music had really taken possession of his heart and soul and was carrying him along on its own flood.

Only the piano concerto, Mozart's in C minor, K491, remained as originally announced. It is usually regarded as one of the most urgent and dramatic he ever wrote, even needing an unusually large complement of wind to help project its demonic spirit.

music's lines were less well defined than elsewhere. Prokofiev's music—the minor works, at least—makes its points in a direct, unambiguous way but in Schubert there is much equivocation between public gesture and private feeling.

into all kinds of unpredictable, pleasantly cynical departments, each flight of fancy regulated by a robust, deep-bellied guitar. It should be no surprise that they were able to reproduce on stage these most delicate and complex works from their recorded work. They are bigger and better musicians than any of their instruments.

The best part of their performance was, significantly, the longest. The Tain, their second album, is a sequence inspired by old legends and manoeuvred, at one outrageous moment, into a form of Conga. I believe The Tain to eclipse most other albums released this year. There was genuine gratitude in the applause which Horslips received, and genuine surprise in the way they received it.

musician and lack of presence. Horslips, in person at the Rainbow Theatre on Saturday, did nothing to dispel this favourable presentiment. One is always prepared for the dreadful chasm that can exist between recorded and live performances; one is never more aware of the distance between the stage and the record than at the Rainbow Theatre. For the band in question simply to walk out on to the stage, say little and play well would have been sufficient to give magic to a far more ordinary repertoire.

The whimsicality of Horslips' music is thinly applied and of short duration. Their way is to begin with a hollow flute or a fiddler's elbow, then, in the course of one apparently ingenious jig, to push the music

LSO/Rozhdstevsky Festival Hall

The London Symphony Orchestra should have been conducted on Sunday by David Oistrakh. In the event the concert was given in his memory under the baton of his compatriot, Gennadi Rozhdstevsky, who came over expressly from Moscow after eight years' absence from London.

It is surprising that any music by Prokofiev still awaits performance here, but until Sunday afternoon his Divertimento Opus 43B had apparently not been heard in this country. This is in fact the composer's own piano transcription, made in 1938, of an orchestral Divertimento he earlier had put together from items written independently during the 1920s.

It is almost with relief and in search of the fantasy which is not much in evidence at the ICA, that one goes to the Serpentine. There are two artists of undeniable compulsion here. Nikolaus Lang has created a kind of archaeological reconstruction of the traces which remain of a poor and exclusive peasant family, now all dead, who used to live in a remote part of Upper Bavaria.

Hans Peter Reuter makes observational paintings and reliefs of the blue-tiled interiors of municipal swimming baths and their cubicles and passages. He uses the perspective recession of the lines of tiles and the pierced blue light to evoke the possibility of human presence without ever showing a human figure. From Kudielka's introduction it seems that, prior to 1971, Reuter used to include a creature called "the Thing" in each of his paintings, breaking through the ceramic grid of blue-tiled, illusory spaces. All the works here are "without Thing", and one would imagine, more haunting and effective for that.

But in an important way the function of these posters is different. Heartfield's montages were published in left-wing magazines; whereas Stack's posters compete in more public context, that of professional German advertising graphics, and deliberately adopt its visual tone. At any rate they seem to have been effective enough in the field (outside on hoardings and posters) to get the CDU to bring court injunctions against Stack.

Dieter Hacker, who used to work in a constructivist style, now spends most of his time running the Produzentengalerie, a converted shop over which he lives and where he organizes exhibitions of a kind which cannot be shown elsewhere and from which he publishes posters and leaflets. At the ICA Hacker has a series of banners on which he sets out his ideals and aims in running the Produzentengalerie.

It would be difficult not to respect his definition of art, whatever one's political persuasion. "Art is man's self-determination. Art is the motor behind history—not the fine painting and well-rounded sculpture, but the ability of man to determine his own life, to recognize his needs and assert them, to articulate his interests, as effectively, and thus as unconventionally as possible, and with as much fantasy as possible, and with the maximum possible intelligence."

Joan Chissell

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Advertisement for Sotheby's auction house. Text: "Last week at Sotheby's". Image: A painting of a woman in a long dress. Text: "The past decade has seen a growing interest in the work of British painters and sculptors from 1880 to the present day: so much so that last season saw record auction prices for works by Sickert, Wilson Steer, Bacon, Nash, Burra, Sutherland, Moore and Nicholson. However, many lots can still be obtained for well under £100. Our sales include attractive works of merit by relatively unknown artists and by artists of repute who have yet to be 'rediscovered'. During the year approximately 8 sales of Modern British Drawings, Paintings and Sculpture take place. All the sales catalogues and price lists may be obtained for a £3 subscription (U.K. price only). The lots in our next Important Modern British sale will all be on view at Bond Street from 14th November onwards. By writing to Sotheby's Catalogue Department, 2 Merrington Road, London SW6 1RG you can obtain a fully illustrated catalogue for £1.50. You will find full details for all Sotheby's sales for this week on page 44." Sotheby's logo and address: "Sotheby & Co., 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA".

SPORT

Racing

Piggott's final mounts good reason for not accepting defeat

By Jim Snow Northern Racing Correspondent All might not be over in the long duel between Patrick Eddery and Lester Piggott for the 1974 Jockeys' Championship...

the horses he might have concluded that Burwell is the best handicapped Burwell, Blastovon, three times a winner over the course...

Eddery, in contrast, has no bookings today, and only two for Wednesday. Should Lester Piggott, who is in a slight mood as often as...

Haydock Park programme

Table with 4 columns: Race No., Race Name, Time, and other details. Includes 1.15 Blackburn Apprentices Handicap and 1.45 Speke Stakes.

Table with 4 columns: Race No., Race Name, Time, and other details. Includes 1.45 Speke Stakes and 2.15 Claude Harrison Trophy Handicap.

Table with 4 columns: Race No., Race Name, Time, and other details. Includes 2.15 Claude Harrison Trophy Handicap and 2.45 Southport Plate.

Table with 4 columns: Race No., Race Name, Time, and other details. Includes 3.15 St Anne's Handicap and 3.45 Blackpool Maiden Plate.

Table with 4 columns: Race No., Race Name, Time, and other details. Includes 3.45 Blackpool Maiden Plate and 4.15 Haydock Park selections.

Table with 4 columns: Race No., Race Name, Time, and other details. Includes 4.15 Haydock Park selections and 4.45 Chepstow results.

Table with 4 columns: Race No., Race Name, Time, and other details. Includes 4.45 Chepstow results and 5.15 Fontwell Park.

Table with 4 columns: Race No., Race Name, Time, and other details. Includes 5.15 Fontwell Park and 5.45 Nottingham.

Table with 4 columns: Race No., Race Name, Time, and other details. Includes 5.45 Nottingham and 6.15 Fontwell Park.

Table with 4 columns: Race No., Race Name, Time, and other details. Includes 6.15 Fontwell Park and 6.45 Nottingham.

Table with 4 columns: Race No., Race Name, Time, and other details. Includes 6.45 Nottingham and 7.15 Fontwell Park.

Table with 4 columns: Race No., Race Name, Time, and other details. Includes 7.15 Fontwell Park and 7.45 Nottingham.

A debt Eddery readily recognises

By Michael Seely

Confidence is the key to Patrick Eddery's ever-growing success. This confidence has been built up during two years working for a sympathetic employer...



Eddery: a seemingly decisive lead with two days to go.

Walwyn says that a good relationship between trainer and jockey is like that in a successful marriage. Only a rider who participates in the knowledge that he will never be "jockeyed off"...

quickly realized the boy's potential and contacted French Nicholson, who for so long had a special talent for moulding jockeys...

Two years later came his first winner, Alvaro, at Epsom. Success started to flow and he lost the 7 lb allowance when taking the...

Vaux Gold Tankard on Philoctetes trained by Frank Ingham. In 1970 he finished second to Philip Waldron in the apprentices table...

Walwyn found himself faced with a problem. Duncan Keith, the stable jockey, was gradually losing his battle against increasing weight...

1.0 COLWICK HURDLE (Handicap: £204: 2m) 012422-024-034-044-054-064-074-084-094-104-114-124-134-144-154-164-174-184-194-204

1.30 THAMES HURDLE (Div 1: novices: £204: 2m) 012422-024-034-044-054-064-074-084-094-104-114-124-134-144-154-164-174-184-194-204

2.0 BINGHAM STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £442: 2m) 012422-024-034-044-054-064-074-084-094-104-114-124-134-144-154-164-174-184-194-204

2.30 MANSFIELD STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £272: 3m) 012422-024-034-044-054-064-074-084-094-104-114-124-134-144-154-164-174-184-194-204

3.0 CLIFTON HURDLE (Handicap: £442: 21m) 012422-024-034-044-054-064-074-084-094-104-114-124-134-144-154-164-174-184-194-204

3.30 THAMES HURDLE (Div II: novices: £204: 2m) 012422-024-034-044-054-064-074-084-094-104-114-124-134-144-154-164-174-184-194-204

4.0 BURY HURDLE (Handicap: £442: 21m) 012422-024-034-044-054-064-074-084-094-104-114-124-134-144-154-164-174-184-194-204

4.15 NORFOLK CUP STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £440: 21m) 012422-024-034-044-054-064-074-084-094-104-114-124-134-144-154-164-174-184-194-204

4.30 BURY HURDLE (Div II: 3-y-o: £473: 2m 200yds) 012422-024-034-044-054-064-074-084-094-104-114-124-134-144-154-164-174-184-194-204

5.0 FOLKESTONE SELECTIONS 12.45 Misty Sonic. 1.15 Even Brisk. 1.45 Barmer. 2.15 Flame King. 2.45 Willy Wot. 3.15 Linden Lad. 3.45 Chatter Box.

5.15 NOTTINGHAM SELECTIONS 1.00 Hashi Bonker. 1.30 Inshalla. 2.00 Atlantic. 2.30 Ancient Lawyer. 3.00 Set Point. 3.30 Johnnie Black.

Cox through in match of little contrast

By Rex Bellamy

A £30,000 tennis tournament began yesterday at Billingham in the new county of Cleveland, with a series of matches in which players with modest reputations had cause to regret the fact that they do not get a crack at the celebrities more often...

In the tie-break Pasarell was in a service to come, but a point away by trying to outwit with a half-volley double fault by Cox was not enough to give him the point...

In short, the match lacked the spice of contrast—other than the fact that Cox is left-handed, Pasarell all right-handed. But it's closing stages contained a good deal of violent drama...

Also from Italy, comes the winner of their Dunhill qualifier, the Olympic rider, Dr Vittorio Orlando. Then there is the top Swiss rider, Major Paul Wier, and Jean-Michel Guad, of France...

Alwin Schockemühle, who won the Victor Ludorum three years ago, will ride Veller and Warwick in the final, but will defend his prize money in the consolation...

1.15 BIDDEND HURDLE (E346: 2m 200yds) 012422-024-034-044-054-064-074-084-094-104-114-124-134-144-154-164-174-184-194-204

1.45 HEATHFIELD STEEPLECHASE (E368: 3m) 012422-024-034-044-054-064-074-084-094-104-114-124-134-144-154-164-174-184-194-204

2.15 HERSTMONCEUX STEEPLECHASE (E314: 2m 100yds) 012422-024-034-044-054-064-074-084-094-104-114-124-134-144-154-164-174-184-194-204

2.45 APPLEDORE HURDLE (Handicap: £724: 21m) 012422-024-034-044-054-064-074-084-094-104-114-124-134-144-154-164-174-184-194-204

3.15 HALSHAM HURDLE (E356: 2m 200yds) 012422-024-034-044-054-064-074-084-094-104-114-124-134-144-154-164-174-184-194-204

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Imposing entry includes world champion

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Janou Lefebvre-Tissot of France, who has won the European final, will be making one of her rare visits to England to ride in the Dunhill International...

Also from Italy, comes the winner of their Dunhill qualifier, the Olympic rider, Dr Vittorio Orlando. Then there is the top Swiss rider, Major Paul Wier...

Alwin Schockemühle, who won the Victor Ludorum three years ago, will ride Veller and Warwick in the final, but will defend his prize money in the consolation...

1.15 BIDDEND HURDLE (E346: 2m 200yds) 012422-024-034-044-054-064-074-084-094-104-114-124-134-144-154-164-174-184-194-204

1.45 HEATHFIELD STEEPLECHASE (E368: 3m) 012422-024-034-044-054-064-074-084-094-104-114-124-134-144-154-164-174-184-194-204

2.15 HERSTMONCEUX STEEPLECHASE (E314: 2m 100yds) 012422-024-034-044-054-064-074-084-094-104-114-124-134-144-154-164-174-184-194-204

2.45 APPLEDORE HURDLE (Handicap: £724: 21m) 012422-024-034-044-054-064-074-084-094-104-114-124-134-144-154-164-174-184-194-204

3.15 HALSHAM HURDLE (E356: 2m 200yds) 012422-024-034-044-054-064-074-084-094-104-114-124-134-144-154-164-174-184-194-204

4.0 FOLKESTONE SELECTIONS 12.45 Misty Sonic. 1.15 Even Brisk. 1.45 Barmer. 2.15 Flame King. 2.45 Willy Wot. 3.15 Linden Lad. 3.45 Chatter Box.

5.0 NOTTINGHAM SELECTIONS 1.00 Hashi Bonker. 1.30 Inshalla. 2.00 Atlantic. 2.30 Ancient Lawyer. 3.00 Set Point. 3.30 Johnnie Black.

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Tennis

A double-fault. But two go to the net. The Frenchman, who is a Puerto Rican and the scored one more point.

In the tie-break Pasarell was in a service to come, but a point away by trying to outwit with a half-volley double fault by Cox was not enough to give him the point...

Also from Italy, comes the winner of their Dunhill qualifier, the Olympic rider, Dr Vittorio Orlando. Then there is the top Swiss rider, Major Paul Wier...

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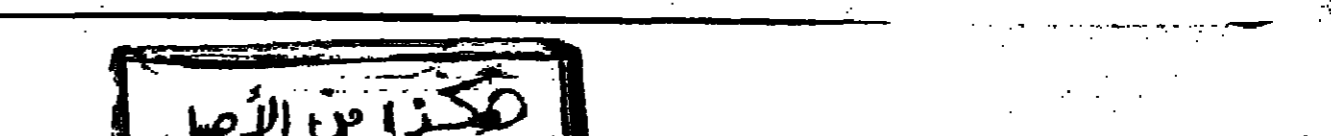
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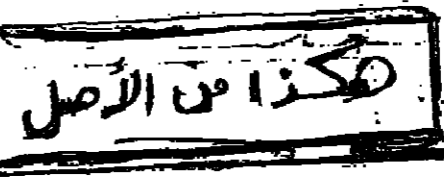
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ugh in contrast

Denness enters hospital for more tests as elements foil MCC

John Woodcock Correspondent

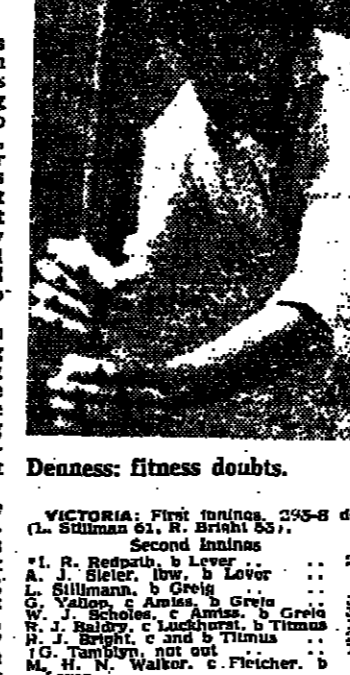
Mr. Denness, 51, is more disquieting news of Michael Denness, the captain of the team, is expected to be in hospital tomorrow, where a one-day match before a Sydney on Thursday, he left behind in hospital a further series of tests described as abdominal.

Of the last people to hear of this evening was the captain, Alec Bedser. As if the affair was of no consequence, Denness, with Edrich, the captain, and Bernard Thomas, a physiotherapist, had made off a night. I hope their confessions are justified and that the news of Denness, left after a further series of tests, Denness had today, and to be free from infection.

If they are, there can be no doubt that Denness playing New South Wales on Friday means that at the most likely to have only one first-class match against Queensland on November 22, before a Test in Brisbane on November 23. From there, Denness's season ended in the second September until he left on October 21 Denness did not work only present.

RE: Combined Indian University cricket team, 1974-75. West Indies tour for 1974-75.

Boxing Life's odds are lengthening for Ellis



Denness: fitness doubts.

By Neil Allen

Boxing Correspondent

Different coloured skin, 10 years in age between them, and the Atlantic ocean dividing their upbringing, Jimmy Ellis, from Louisville, Kentucky, and Joe Bugner, of St Ives, Huntingdonshire, have one thing in common, and that is a dedicated manager. One way or another, we should see evidence of that when the two heavyweights meet at the Empire Pool, Wembley, this evening.

Behind Bugner for all of his 55 professional contests has been Andy Smith, a Scots engineer, who some feel, winds up his charge like a clockwork toy before every bout. Passionate when he is extolling Bugner's virtues, or defending his faults, "Joe Smith" as Bugner called him dutifully for many years, was a father figure and is now an unofficial uncle to the young man who was brought up only by his mother after they fled together from Hungary in early 1957. Smith feels responsible for Bugner's health as well as his wealth, and that is the right priority in such a violent sport.

Angelo Dundee, of Miami, chief trainer to Muhammad Ali as well as manager to Ellis, can sometimes sound as if he believed compassion was epitomized in the life of Genghis Khan. "Angie" is under no illusion that in Damon Runyon's words, "all life is six to five against." When I last saw him he was standing in a chaotic dressing room at Kinshasa's main stadium doing his best not to say "I told you so" as I asked him about Ali's dazzling victory over Foreman.

It was in the vast interview room of New York's Madison Square Garden in February 1970 that I saw another side of Dundee's personality. Sitting dazed in a chair, Ellis was being questioned about his championship fight with Joe Frazier, which had just ended with Ellis being retired by his corner after a four round beating. "How many times did I get down?" Ellis asked. "Twice," he was told. "I thought I was down only once," he said. "What round did the fight end?" "Now you see, gentleman," Dundee interrupted, "that's why I wouldn't let him come out for the fifth. I want him to fight again. He could have been badly hurt. Now I still got a fighter."

Earlier, in the privacy of the dressing room, Ellis had put his head in his hands. "I blew it all," he whispered. "I let you down."

Wolves player breaks leg while training in gym

Alan Sunderland, the Wolverhampton Wanderers striker, broke a leg while playing in a five-a-side game during training in the club gymnasium yesterday.

McCarthy, the manager, was unable to say how long Sunderland, who is 21, would be out of action. "One thing is for sure," he said, "he will be out for a long time."

Apart from two games as substitute Sunderland has played in all Wolves league matches.

Covebury City are poised to make a bid for Peter Shilton, Leicester City's transfer. Listed on the Wolves transfer list are: Gordon Milne, Coventry's team manager, said "I have always said that I would like to see the top clubs in this country and I would always be interested in top class players when they become available."

Tranmere Rovers have protested to the Football Association that the ground of their FA Cup opponents, Leyton Orient, is unfit to stage the first round. The Tranmere's general manager, David Russell, visited Parsley's Throats Nest

emmer will add drive Scotland's mission

Brenner, captain of Leeds returns to the Scotland team for his European championship against Spain at Hampden on November 20. Brenner, who is suspended and injured for the first two months of the season, was left out of William Reid's list for the match against Scotland.

Ormond clearly feels that his experience and drive are essential in Scotland's mission to score in Europe. Brenner made a comeback with Leeds as a reserve in their last two games. His qualities of leadership are almost certain to be the Scottish captaincy from the day of Rangers.

McCarthy, of Manchester City, is in the pool after last playing Scotland against Northern Ireland in May. He replaced McGrain, who was taken to hospital during the Scottish final with a chest injury.

Ormond made it clear that he will pin Scotland's hopes on the thrust of Jordan, then Leeds reserve, if he is fit. Unable to command a regular first team place at Huddersfield, Jordan is obviously a player who will be in demand in Spain and all the continental rivals are worried about Joe's ability to win the ball in the air.

Today's fixtures

League Cup, fourth round: Huddersfield v Aston Villa (7.15), Ipswich v Stoke (7.30), Sheffield Utd v Norwich (7.30).

Second division: Aston v Luton (7.30).

CHAMPIONSHIP CHALLENGE: Southampton v Northern Ireland (7.30), Darlington v Boston United (7.30).

Football League: Premier division: Wimbledon v West Ham (7.30), Ipswich v Manchester United (7.30), Southampton v Liverpool (7.30), Leeds v Arsenal (7.30).

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Reorganised National Health Service in Wales

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY TO THE NEATH-AFAN COMMUNITY HEALTH COUNCIL

(ADVERTISEMENT)

Applications are invited for the appointment of Secretary who will provide a means of representing the Neath-Afan community's interests in the health services provided by the West Glamorgan Area Health Authority.

He or she will be expected to establish links with all sections of that community and attend meetings of local voluntary associations and other local organisations (perhaps in the evenings or weekends) to ascertain local views on health needs and plans, to identify matters for further investigations and to advise the Council on the proposals of the Area Health Authority.

No formal qualifications are required. However, candidates should possess administrative ability and the capacity to establish good working relationships with the public, with local authorities and voluntary organisations and with the health authorities.

Experience of community work, as an officer of a voluntary organisation, or study in the social sciences would be valuable. Knowledge of the NHS would also be an advantage. But most important will be the ability to represent the views of the CHC resourcefully whilst at the same time maintaining friendly relations with the officers of the AHA.

Salary £2,676 to £3,291. Further information and job description can be obtained from the NHS Staff Commissioning for Wales, (5th Floor) Pearl House, Greyfriars Road, Cardiff, CF1 3RT.

Closing date for receipt of applications 6th December.

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may be a graduate but applications from those with suitable training and some experience would be welcome.

work will include encouraging the training of choir leaders and organizing regional and national choir singing courses at the NWFW's own college, arranging excursions and planning study tours for overseas visitors and exchange visits with women's sections in other countries. A positive interest in music and the European/World situation a woman's point of view is desirable.

Salary within the scale £2,025-£3,225 per annum plus L.V.s £1.25 per week, generous holiday and pension scheme.

APPLICATIONS (ENVELOPES MARKED PRIVATE) INCLUDING A CURRICULUM VITAE BE SENT BEFORE 27TH NOVEMBER, 1974, TO: MRS. A. BALLARD, NWFW, 39 ECCLESTON STREET, LONDON SW1W 9NT.

Administrative Assistant/Assistant

red for academic administrative work in Main Office of the school (student population 1,000). Duties include student orientation and records, course and examination arrangements. Previous experience of academic registry work an advantage.

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CRIPPS SEARS & ASSOCS.

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A "A" LEVEL AND GRADUATE with 2 years' experience in management and executive work. Salary by negotiation. Applications to: Personnel, 100 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LR. Tel: 01-583 6403.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE London. **RESEARCH IN BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING**. An ENGINEER is sought to work as a Research Assistant on artificial intelligence. The successful candidate should have a degree in engineering or a related subject and be able to undertake research in the field of artificial intelligence. Salary by negotiation. Applications to: Personnel, 100 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LR. Tel: 01-583 6403.

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This is an ideal opportunity for a recently qualified Accountant, who will be responsible for the control and motivation of accounts department of 25 staff, dealing with management accounting, data preparation of computer input and credit control.

We offer excellent conditions of service and a good salary, five-day week, three weeks' holiday, discount on personal purchases, sickness payment scheme and subsidised staff restaurant.

Please apply in writing to the Personnel Department, Simpson (Piccadilly) Ltd., 203 Piccadilly, London W1A 2AS.

ACCOUNTANCY VACANCY

SIMPSON (PICCADILLY) LTD have an **ACCOUNTANCY VACANCY**

in the busy accounts department of this West End retail store.

The position would be suitable for a young person with accounts knowledge, wishing to gain commercial experience.

Duties will include maintaining current financial information, working closely with the Chief Accountant.

We offer excellent conditions of service and a good salary, five-day week, three weeks' holiday, discount on personal purchases, sickness payment scheme and subsidised staff restaurant.

Please telephone the Personnel Office, for an interview, on 01-734 5172.

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Greater London Arts Association require a **MUSIC OFFICER**

£2,187-£5,201 per annum according to qualifications and experience, plus London Weighting allowance of £281 p.a.

Further particulars and application forms are obtainable from:

The Director, Greater London Arts Association, 25/31 Tavistock Place, London WC1H 9SF

Delegacy of Local Examinations

The Delegates intend to appoint an Assistant to the Secretaries in Biological subjects, to aid in the marking of papers. Applicants must be of the age 24 or above, with graduate qualifications in Biology; teaching experience is desirable. Initial salary is fixed according to age and experience on a scale which at present is from £2,118 plus threshold payments rising by annual increments to a maximum of £3,826 plus threshold payments. Staff of academic or equivalent status are required to belong to the Federated System of Superannuation for Universities, but it is possible that other arrangements will be introduced.

Further particulars, and a form of application, to be returned by Monday, 18 December, 1974 may be obtained from the Secretary of Local Examinations, Evert Place, Summerstown, Oxford, OX2 8ZL.

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Hotels and boarding houses urged to get fire certificates

House of Commons

MR GEORGE CUNNINGHAM (Islington South and Finsbury, Lab) asked the Home Secretary to make a statement on the fire certificate in Liverpool Road, Islington on November 10, the lesson learned from the operation of the Fire Precautions Act.

MR ROY JENKINS—It was with the object of preventing accidents of this kind that the Fire Precautions Act 1971 was passed and the first designation order under the Act made applicable to hotels and boarding houses.

I understand that the occupier of those premises applied for a fire certificate in July. Although the GLC originally regarded them as outside the scope of that order, they subsequently concluded that they were covered by the provisions of the Act and in October a preliminary order was issued.

The fire authority is holding an urgent investigation as to the cause of the fire. In the meantime I am considering what other action might be taken, but I would certainly urge all hotel and boarding house keepers who have not applied for a fire certificate to do so at once.

MR CUNNINGHAM—This hotel would not have been operated as such if central government had not overruled the refusal of Islington Borough Council of planning permission for the hotel. Although that refusal was not based upon fire risk or anything to do with fire precautions.

Given the shortage of staff which the GLC have for this purpose, can the Home Secretary consider what action might be taken to speed up the inspection of hotels and boarding houses in London so that there is no repetition of this tragedy?

MR JENKINS—I was not aware of the position about central government overriding the local authority but I will look into that, although I note that it was not on the grounds of any fire risk.

On the question of speeding up of inspection and matters relating to fire precautions there are two issues. The occupier applied for a fire certificate in July.

There is a possible ambiguity here about the scope of the order laid in 1972. I propose to look into that and see whether the ambiguity can be removed. I think that may be one of the main lessons to be drawn.

It is also the case that the earlier people who feel they are in a position of being a hotel or boarding house keepers can apply for certificates, the better the chance of dealing with the matter as expeditiously as possible.

MR LAKE (Cambridge, C)—He will have seen the rather disturbing figures in the recent annual report of the Chief Inspector of Fire Services about the Fire Precautions Act's rate of progress. We support him in any review he can make which will result in the Act being applied more quickly. Could he hear two possibilities in mind to persuade fire authorities to give up all he can to make sure that the number of firemen engaged in fire

Price code stays but changes out today

MR WILLIAM HAMILTON (Central Fife, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection to state her future policy on proposed alterations in the operation of the price code.

MRS SHIRLEY WILLIAMS (Hertford and Stevenage, Lab)—A consultative document will be presented to Parliament tomorrow (Tuesday) setting out the Government's proposals for amending the price code.

MR HAMILTON—Can she give an assurance that that document takes account of the fact that in the April 1973 new earnings survey one fifth of working men are earning less than £25 a week and two out of every three women are earning less than £25 a week?

MRS WILLIAMS—He must await the various statements tomorrow.

MR SEDGEMORE (Luton, West, Lab) asked later what percentage increase in the retail price index over the next 10 months would follow the total abolition of price control. The estimate by the CBI (he said) of 1.75 per cent belongs not to the realm of economic analysis but to the land of the fairies. (Labour laughter.)

MRS WILLIAMS—It is the view of my department that the result of removing the price code totally would be considerably greater than some of the statistics that have been advanced. It is not our intention for one moment to do so.

MR SKINNER (Bolsover, Lab)—In view of the obvious relative success that her department has had in relation to controlling prices, can she state categorically that she is not prepared to entertain advisers who report in time to coincide with the end of Phase Two in the spring of next year.

The Bill needed to be law before the Government could ratify the treaty. They were required to sign the treaty by the end of January. The consequences of that would be that the four parties agreed that the project was no longer worthwhile or if the companies decided to pull out of the project they would be lost and the Government would have to meet their guarantees. Work to the end of Phase Two would be saved by abandonment. Virtually all the contracts were now let and cancell-

Unusual procedure to meet unusual situation on tunnel Bill arising from two elections

MR MULLEY, Minister for Transport, said that the Channel Tunnel Bill should be resumed at the point it had reached when the House was dissolved in September, said it was a hybrid and technical Bill to give powers to acquire land and carry out works so that the tunnel could be built. It was not concerned with the proposed rail link.

The Bill was originally introduced and read second time on December 5, 1973, but a general election intervened and it was carried over to the last Parliament when it was again read a second time. It completed passage through select and standing committees before the September dissolution.

The motion was intended to give petitioners the expense of another select committee. The last one had heard 15 petitions representing some 70 petitions, representing some £40,000. It would also save time. Some petitioners against the Bill would like another opportunity to put their case. The motion would allow them to go through a select committee in the Lords.

There was no exact precedent for the motion. It was an unusual situation which arose from having two general elections within seven months. He was surprised that some Labour MPs should be affronted at the prospect of doing something which was not completely unprecedented.

MR SKINNER (Bolsover, Lab) said it was a question of killing the Bill by any means. As Mr Mulley had put up an Amendment it was the job of the House to decide.

MR MULLEY said it had been made clear that this did not commit the Government to building the tunnel or even committing security funds to the project. He expected that the group of independent advisers would report in time to coincide with the end of Phase Two in the spring of next year.

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Subsidies on food avoid means testing

MR TIMOTHY RENTON (In Sussex, C) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection for a statement on the estimated cost of food subsidies in 1974 and what proportion of the total would go to families earning less than the average national wage.

MR ALAN WILLIAMS, Minister of State (Swansea, West, Lab) Estimated expenditure on food subsidies in the calendar year 1974, according to what had been expected to go to families whose income below national average.

MR RENTON—Britain's economic and financial resources are strained at the moment. The means testing of food subsidies is far more efficient way of redistributing income than by government's bottomless pit subsidies—by indexing or by security benefits.

MR WILLIAMS—In that Mr Renton must explain why he thought the election in support of retaining subsidies. The Government must decide whether he deserted their leader they are going to desert their political party.

MR EMERY (Hendon, C)—Government are continuing a diet for a short period specific to aid those who are worst off, according to what had been expected to go to families whose income below national average.

MR WILLIAMS—Half go to those below average income the rest is recouped in tax from the higher income group. The amount of food subsidy is a very low take-up, on means testing. That goes to work fairly. (Labour cheers.)

MR MACLENNAN, Under Secretary for Prices and Consumer Protection (Cardiff and South Glamorgan, Lab) said that on the basis of the current figures for the second quarter of 1974, the total subsidy afforded by food subsidies to a typical family of two adults and two children about \$52 per week.

Committee will advise on electrical goods

MRS JOYCE BUTLER (Wood Green, Lab) asked whether the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection would consider the need for a committee to advise her on matters relating to the safety of electrical equipment for use in the home.

MR ALAN WILLIAMS, Minister of State, in a written reply, said: It is the intention to set up an advisory committee on the safety of household electrical equipment to advise on matters in this field for which I am responsible with particular reference to the administrative guidance to be issued by my department from time to time concerning the proposed Electrical Appliances (Safety) Regulations which I hope to lay before the House shortly.

Meriden: work elsewhere not affected

Questioned on the number of requests for advice or assistance to the Department of Industry.

MR MEACHER, Under Secretary for Industry (Oldham, West, Lab) said: Since March 15 this year there has been a significant increase in the number of requests for advice or assistance to the Department of Industry.

MR HILARY MILLER (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C)—The offer of financial assistance to Meriden cooperative has threatened jobs in Wolverhampton, Birmingham and elsewhere.

MR MEACHER—Although assistance has been given to Meriden it is also the case that Norton Villiers Triumph, that firm out of £12m required to guarantee export stock will be provided under Section 12 of the Finance Act.

MR HESELTINE, Opposition spokesman on Industry (Haleley, C)—When is the Meriden cooperative going to start production?

MR MEACHER—The Government have agreed to give assistance to Norton Villiers Triumph, that firm out of £12m required to guarantee export stock will be provided under Section 12 of the Finance Act.

Food prices slightly lower as Britain is in EEC

MR HURD (Mid Oxon, C) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection whether much food prices rose in the United Kingdom between January, 1973, and October, 1974, and what was the reason for the increase.

MRS SHIRLEY WILLIAMS—The further we get from the date of the referendum, the harder it is to calculate what food prices would have been if we had stayed out.

The food price index rose by 23.2 per cent between January, 1973, and September, 1974. Official estimates now show that food prices are on balance very slightly higher than they would have been were we not a member of the Community. (Conservative cheers.)

MR PETER HARDY (Rother Valley, Lab) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if any property had recently been accepted in lieu of estate duty under the provisions of section 56 of the Finance Act, 1970, section 49 of the Finance Act, 1971, and section 34 of the Finance Act, 1974.

MR ROBERT SHELDON, Minister of State, Treasury, in a written reply, said: Yes, about 200 acres of land in the Lake District, comprising Fieldhead Farm in Eskdale and Underhelm Farm, Gramere, and certain chattels associated with Coateshoe Farm, Cornwall have been accepted and transferred to the National Trust to be held for the enjoyment of the public.

A portrait of Ellen Terry known as "Choosing" by George Frederic Watts is a self-portrait of George Richmond, a drawing, "William Blake, Walking" by George Richmond, a silver gilt trophy wrought by Peter Stone, presented to Lord Esmouth by officers who served under him in the 1914-18 war.

The road to be built by the National Land Fund after allowing for relief from estate duty and capital gains tax is £140,140.

Legislation on exclusion clauses complex

MR CRYER (Keighley, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection to introduce legislation to make exclusion clauses in contracts for services void.

MR ALAN WILLIAMS, Minister of State (Swansea, West, Lab)—The report is received, we shall consider urgently the changes which are required.

MR CRYER—That answer is unsatisfactory. The Law Commission has been a long time reporting. A slight alteration only is required to the Sale of Goods and Implied Terms Act, 1973.

Capitalist organizations, like Pensions and Bureaux, will continue to evade their responsibilities through the fine clauses in their contracts. Will he treat this as a matter of urgency to protect people?

MR WILLIAMS—I do treat this as a matter of urgency. The Law Commission is an independent body and producing its own report.

I accept the points Mr Cr yer makes about the difficulties that this means for consumers but at this stage I cannot anticipate the form legislation will take. If it were just a simple matter of modifying existing legislation, that we could do, but it is more complex in the services than the goods sector.

Freeze on food prices would cause shortages

MR THORNE (Preston, South, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection to freeze prices of essential goods, particularly food and household goods, backed by law.

MR MACLENNAN, Under Secretary (Cardiff and South Glamorgan, Lab)—No. Costs have risen sharply in the past. A freeze on food, for example, by 17 per cent, would lead to serious shortages in the quantities of food and put jobs at risk.

MR THORNE—The highly mystical social contract will hardly become a reality on the basis of the amount of any subsidised food-stuff available to the public.

MR MACLENNAN—There is no question of prices remaining free, and the price code operates effectively to control prices. The three-month delay the Government have already introduced in their first review of the price code has had an effect in stabilising prices.

Farms, pictures and trophy for the nation

MR PETER HARDY (Rother Valley, Lab) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if any property had recently been accepted in lieu of estate duty under the provisions of section 56 of the Finance Act, 1970, section 49 of the Finance Act, 1971, and section 34 of the Finance Act, 1974.

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Strategic plan will be made up to date

MR OVENDEN (Gravesend, Lab) asked whether the Secretary of State for the Environment was satisfied that the Strategic Plan for the South-East, published in 1970, still provided a suitable framework for local authorities to perform their planning responsibilities.

MR JOHN SILKIN, Minister for Planning and Local Government, in a written reply, said: Yes; the strategic plan which was prepared jointly by the Government, the South-East Economic Planning Council and the Strategic Conference on London and South-East Regional Planning set out certain broad principles for the development of the region. These remain valid. In particular the decision to check widespread growth as far as possible in a number of major and medium growth areas has proved to be sound.

I have decided, however, that the plan needs updating, mainly in the light of economic changes since it was compiled in the late 1960s. I have therefore invited the South-East Economic Planning Council and the Standing Conference on London and South-East Regional Planning to meet with my department in updating and further developing the plan.

State money for North Sea oil

MR SKEET (Bedford, C) asked the Secretary of State for Energy how he proposes to find the money required to fund state participation in commercial fields in the North Sea.

MR JOHN SMITH, Under Secretary for Oil, in a written reply, said: The amount, timing and method of any payments in this connexion will depend on the outcome of negotiations to which we shall be inviting the companies. This will be one of the factors to be considered in deciding how the public requirements of the public sector as a whole are to be met over the next few years.

IRA documents

THE REV IAN PAISLEY (Antrim, UUUC) asked the Secretary of State for Defence to make a statement on the finding of documents in the locker of an IRA member at Lyebank, Wiltshire.

MR BRYNOR JOHN, Under Secretary for the RAF, in a written reply, said: I am aware of newspaper reports, which were accurate in this respect. No documents were found in the man's locker or amongst his belongings.

Parliamentary Notices

House of Lords Today at 2.30. Motion on Channel Tunnel Bill. Motion on Southern Railway Bill. Payments (En) Bill. Third Reading.

House of Commons Today at 2.30. The Budget.

Communist protest on Chile telegram

The Commission also ought to consider the legal position since Italy had not recognized the new regime. The only thing for the Commission to do was to recognize what had done and rectify it.

DR HILLERY, for the Commission, said the telegram was sent on September 17, the anniversary of the seizure of power, but on September 17 for September 18, the date on which Chile traditionally celebrated its independence.

The Commission sent such messages as a matter of diplomatic courtesy and they had no political significance. The Commission did not think it would be practical in matters of this kind to distinguish between the relative approval of one government or regime compared with another.

One might wonder about the value of this practice, but its observance in no way implied any political or moral judgment of any government which happened to be in power at any time.

He recalled that the Commission had earlier expressed the opinion that democracy had temporarily collapsed in Chile and individual human freedoms were being denied. He further recalled that Sir Christopher Soames condemned as a "violation of human rights and democratic freedoms" wherever they might occur.

European Parliament

Strasbourg

SIGNOR D'ANGELOSANTE (Italy, Com) asked for an explanation from the Commission about a alleged congratulatory telegram sent to the Chilean Government in September.

The question asked why, at a time when the left was being subjected to repression, imprisonment, and torture, and when the Commission considered the illegitimacy of the Chilean Government in September.

The Commission considered that a telegram of "warmest congratulations" should be sent by the President of the Commission on September 17.

Signor D'Angelosante said the extending of congratulations to the Chilean Government since such statements were not intended to express any political opinion.

The situation in Chile was serious and the Government was illegitimate. He did not share the same political opinions as the men in power were tortured and persecuted and many people were still absent. He stated that the Nationalists had taken a stand on this situation and there was a clear conflict of ideas.

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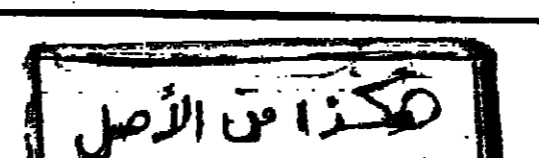
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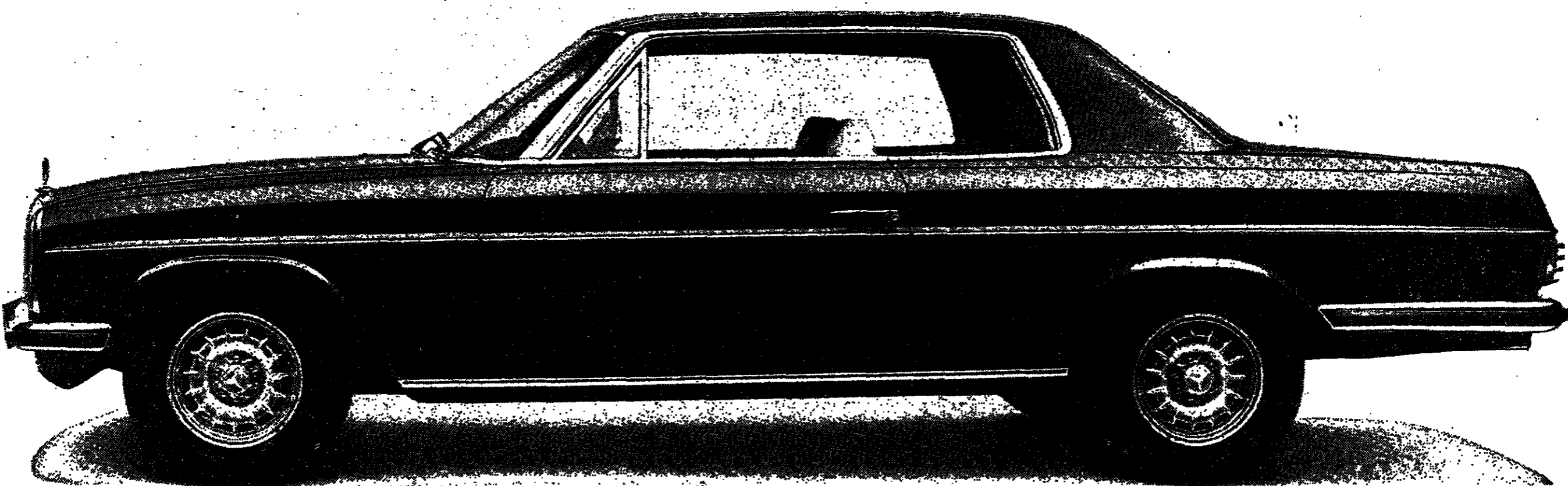
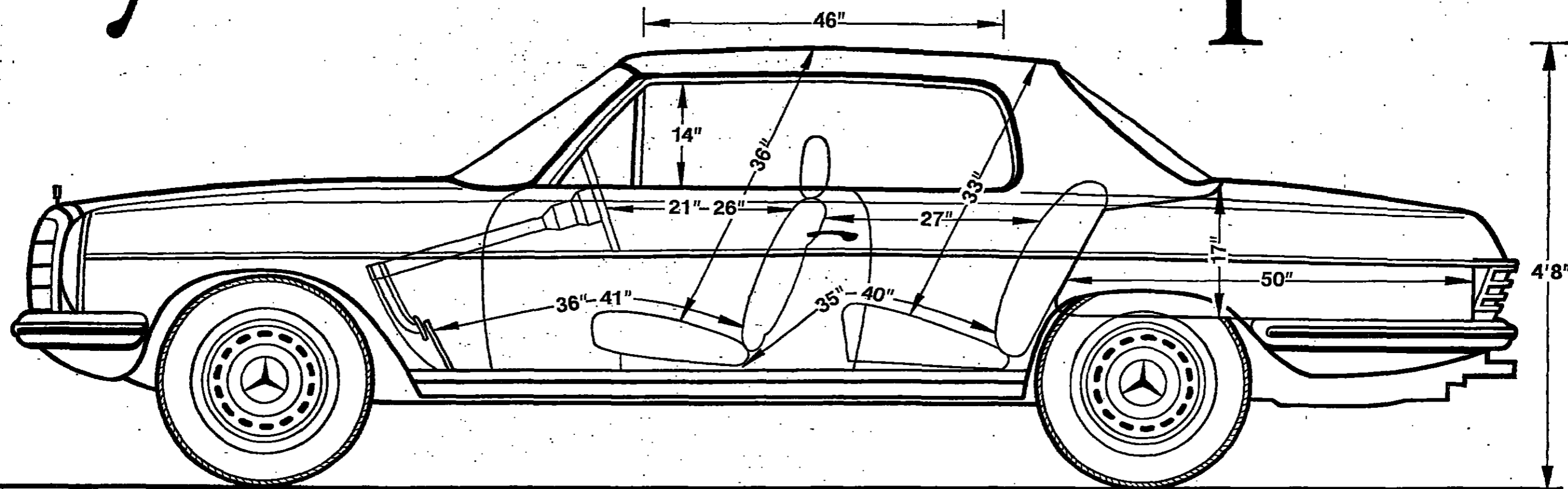
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Mercedes-Benz

How bad is the situation for the small business?

Threat to the support line of British industry

'If you lose small businesses you lose the entrepreneurial spirit and become a sad collection of bumbling bureaucrats'

Mr and Mrs Ronald Heyward own a 56-bedroom two star hotel in a summer resort on the east coast. They are a middle-aged couple who between them combine an impressive background of business experience, and they inherited the hotel from Mrs Heyward's father 14 years ago. They have worked hard to make it a success. This year, like all small businesses who are vulnerable to swings in the economy, they have been in trouble.

Until this spring the business flourished. The Heywards purposely kept their prices low but none the less they were able to buy an Aston Martin (they have three other luxury cars). Rising food prices, intermittent credit squeezes and the fact that they had to pay their chef twice as much this summer as two years ago has meant that they quoted this year's room prices too low—some of the rooms are booked 14 months in advance—and did not even cover costs this summer.

But the crunch did not come until the Heywards had to find £12,000 for compulsory fire protection work; the money was borrowed from the bank and put their overdraft up to £40,000. The bank manager has now started complaining about the hotel's closed for the winter.

The Heywards also own a company importing luxury leather goods from Italy. When they decided to embark on this last year they thought they had obtained a £5,000 loan from the bank to get them going. They found a warehouse and offices in the Midlands, took on five agents, and started business. But then it turned out that the bank manager was not very keen on the loan after all, just at the moment when the Heywards had paid for the incoming

goods, while their customers were demanding the traditional 60-day period before paying. The order books were full, but where was the money to come from?

At the beginning of the summer the Heywards came to London to look for backing; they spent three weeks and £600 on a fruitless and depressing search. They were told that nothing could be advanced without proof of credibility in the form of three years back figures for the company. Just one week before they would have had to go into liquidation the Smaller Business Association, a non-political, non-profit making organization set up to champion the interests of the small business man, secured them a loan with a surprisingly forthcoming bank manager and they were saved.

The Heywards are typical of a great number of the one and a quarter million businesses in this country classified as small (less than 200 employees) by the Bolton Committee of Inquiry on small firms, and who between them employ more people than the entire public sector. The Heywards are very independent; we're not joined in and are interested not so much in making colossal sums of money as the excitement of dreaming up an idea and seeing it work. Neither of their present businesses is the first and they will undoubtedly not be the last.

But what the Heywards say is that they want to be left alone to get on with them. "They are obviously viable businesses; we're both very good at that," says Mr Heyward. "Why can't everyone take the pressure off?" In fact their very independence isolated them from help, in the form of grants, and advice

which might otherwise have been forthcoming from the Government Small Firms Information Centres ("never heard of them"), and such organizations as the CBI Small Firms Council, the Smaller Business Advisory Service, the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation.

The Heywards have averted disaster and feel confident that they are back in business. Many other firms, as the rising number of liquidations and bankruptcies show, have not been so lucky. According to the Department of Trade and Industry figures bankruptcies were up by more than a third in the first six months of this year compared with the same period last year, and company liquidations were nearly 200 higher at 1,561. The trend is continuing.

These firms have been squeezed four ways. Banks are being tough about overdrafts; their big customers are not paying promptly; their suppliers refuse to give them credit; and corporation tax is hitting them hard. The last Conservative Government encouraged expansion; factories were inundated with extra demand and so they increased output by additional investments in stock, plant and equipment. But when in November, 1973, the Clearing Banks announced that they could not increase loans to privately owned businesses, manufacturers had in fact already embarked on producing the additional output.

Nowhere has the situation been worse than in the engineering business. Most small companies tend to keep relatively large stocks because they are flexible and cover a large range of components. When the three-day week came they lived off the fat, but by

the time supply was normal again costs had gone rocketing up, and so the cost of new supplies was not even covered by the goods sold. So, despite the fact that their order books were full, some of these small engineering businesses found it very hard to raise the money to pay for new stock, all the more so as they were being pressed by their suppliers to pay cash on delivery, instead of taking the usual 60 or even 90 days credit.

Those that survived did so by digging into their reserves, and they are now not surprisingly low on liquid assets, while the pressure from suppliers continues and the banks, far from lending more money, are beginning to point out that because of the fall in property values, their previous loans are rather less securely covered than they were.

Mr J. O. Stokoe, managing director of an engineering firm, reports that his difficulty is that no one wants to buy anything. Seven months ago his factory was making the parts for 2,000 electric fires each

week; when electricity prices went up his main customers called back the work, and had them made up in their own factories. His turnover has halved and though he has not laid off any employees he is not replacing those that are leaving anyway. "We hope to ride it out," he says.

Builders, who are traditionally bad at cash flow and getting invoices out and payments in, have also been badly hit. One small construction business which supplies plumbers stocked up with copper in the early spring; the demand for his goods has gone right down and meanwhile the price of copper has soared and with it the value of his stock on which he now has to pay tax.

The textile industry, which is also made up largely of subcontractors, is reporting difficulties. Frank Ambler, who runs a firm producing synthetic fibre tops, suffers from the shortage of materials combined with the three-day week, and is still only on two thirds production. If he is not

yet suffering from cash flow problems it is largely because the shortage of materials has meant that he has not had to find the money to pay for them.

However, not all small businesses are in such straits. In particular firms that have specialized by making a name for a product or a service the "unique selling proposition" are in a better position than most. A specialist in the plastics field, or a renowned craftsman are both relatively immune to the current situation. This is also true for firms who are in the export business, where there is no price control, and which is an area many people feel needs developing.

R. S. Fearnough, chairman of a family business making industrial cutting parts, says that without the fact that about half his work goes overseas he would have been in trouble before now.

So how drastic is the situation for the small business? According to Mr John Bolton, author of the Bolton report, it is very hard to tell, since the figures are not available, and no one knows what proportion of lending by banks is going to small firms. The ICF, who lead money primarily to growing businesses, say that in the past six months the level of applications has begun to fall, and he adds that since they are now lending at 18 per cent it is hardly surprising that a small business man is wary of committing himself to such interest rates for the next 10 to 20 years.

"What is certain is that surviving firms will have to take defensive action, reduce their expansion plans, lay off people who are not essential," says Mr Bolton. "And that will lead to still worse unemployment."

The small businesses and the

various people who speak for them, like consultants, the SBA and the CBI, all say that to improve their position it is essential to make borrowing money easier, and bring down interest rates. They add that the advance corporation tax should be abolished, and the rate of the tax related to real and not estimated profits, that is, taken out of tax computation, and that the Government should legislate that companies must pay their debts when they are due, and that if they do not, they must pay interest on them. The SBA would like the Government to guarantee bank loans made to small companies—this would allow banks to charge lower rates of interest, instead of treating small businesses, as they do now, as poor risks, and consequently charging high interest rates.

But almost more than the various financial measures many small businesses hope for a psychological boost. They say bitterly that the small business man is traditionally despised, and there is a general feeling that the Government is ganging up on small private enterprise," says Nicholas Tate of the CBI. "This affects their confidence and means that people won't be so ready to do business with them. And if you lose small businesses you lose the entrepreneurial spirit and become a sad collection of bumbling bureaucrats," adds a man who owns a textile business, which he sees threatened by coming wage claims, triggered off by the three-day week. But whether or not you believe the entrepreneurial spirit is important, small businesses produce over a quarter of the GNP, and if a sufficient number of small contractors go bankrupt the whole interrelated web of suppliers can

hardly fail to be severely affected.

Meanwhile the Government continues to insist that it is basically sympathetic to small businesses. "We are genuinely interested in them, but concerned about their problems," says Gregor MacKenzie, Minister responsible for small businesses, a post that was set up after the Bolton report in 1971, and taken over by the Labour Party.

He points to the success of Information Centres, which attracted 37,000 visitors in the first year they have gone. But he also says that people to help small business are big businesses, who pay up promptly, and the pliers, who should stop using them, and that the Government departments in the public sector firms on the nail.

The one and a quarter million small businesses are somewhat apprehensively looking at the Budget. "It is a situation, but not a disaster," says Mr Kenneth Cork, partner of a firm of chartered accountants dealing in insolvent companies. "If anything positive is to be generated confidence in the future of industry as a whole is a change given to business to trade in a able manner, then the Year will see a dramatic change in the situation," says Pratt of the Smaller Business Advisory Service. "As much as 50 per cent of small business could be in trouble with months."

Caroline Moore

Mr Callaghan's policy is that diplomacy begins at home

British foreign policy seems to be set on a new course under Mr James Callaghan. "His favourite word," an official remarked the other day, "is 'realistic'." It is clear that, having held the post of Foreign Secretary for eight months and settled into his job, Mr Callaghan now looks out from the vantage point of the start of a new government with renewed confidence.

Unlike some of his predecessors, the new Foreign Secretary does not appear to have an overall view of the world and Britain's place in it, coloured as it were by the glorious days of empire when so many parts of the map looked pink.

He is far more concerned, as a Labour Foreign Secretary has to be, with the home front, realizing that if foreign policy is going to be successful it must reflect the mood and wishes of the party. Britain's capacity for action in the world at large is severely limited. Indeed, Mr Callaghan's greatest fear is being embroiled in situations, like Cyprus, where we have responsibility without power.

The Foreign Office itself, when the planners meet in those quiet rooms where it seems to be permanently afternoon, tends to see British policy in surprisingly down-to-earth terms. The basic aim is to conduct foreign policy so as to pay our way in the world—first to maintain British creditworthiness in order to borrow the sums of money we need in our present straitened circumstances; and then, towards the end of the decade, to conduct our policy so that we are in a position to earn the money to repay these debts.

Mr Callaghan's shrewdness is directed towards keeping the Labour Party happy while at the same time pursuing the kind of policy which benefits a small country trying to earn its living. He was not a pro-European when he came to office and it was only an accident of timing—the need to take decisions very quickly in Brussels—which made him appear so preoccupied with Europe in those first months.

Whether Mr Callaghan is pro-European now, in any positive way, is a matter which he keeps to himself. What no one in Whitehall doubts is that he is doing his utmost, on strictly pragmatic grounds, of British self-interest, to get the kind of terms in Brussels which will enable him at the end of the negotiation period to say "Yes"—however the Cabinet may divide.

Mr Callaghan's own instincts lie more towards Washington than Brussels, one suspects. Hence his great friendship with Dr Kissinger and their "Henry and Jim" telephone calls in times of crisis. Anglo-American relations are in better shape after the rows over lack of consultation in the Middle East war, and this change, fortunately, has been matched by a more general shift, post-Pompidou, in the European Community in the same direction.

The European problem is not settled—far from it—but the signs are that Britain will get the kind of terms Mr Callaghan is seeking. He is meeting the German and French Foreign Ministers on their own ground this month, as a minister who knows what the Community is all about, and the summit of the Nine is due in early December.

With Europe going well, the main beam of foreign policy is already turning in a new direction: Africa. Here, in the Rhodesian problem, all Mr Callaghan's criteria for action are combined. It is an issue which deeply agitates the Labour Party, an area where Britain has a responsibility to fulfil, and a problem which is important to settle for Britain's own standing in the world.

Mr Callaghan does not



approach it with any great confidence that it can be solved, but his approach is characteristically different from his Tory predecessors. He believes that the first step is to try to secure black African support, so that Britain is not shouldering the burden alone but, if possible, acting in concert. His visit to African countries at the end of the year is therefore the start of a process which could, in its way, be as important as any task he undertakes.

If Mr Callaghan is not as perturbed about South Africa as some of his party, that is because he may see some hope of bringing influence to bear in Pretoria. The British role, as it is conceived, is not in striking attitudes, but in trying to act behind the scenes, as an example was the serious dressing down which the Japanese Foreign Minister was given on his way through London recently, on Japan's laxity in applying sanctions against Rhodesia.

The possibility of acting behind the scenes is, all the same, very limited for a country of Britain's resources. Until our economic strength is at least on the mend, the scope for British diplomacy will remain reduced. In the Middle East, Mr Callaghan may be able, in private conversations, to put in a constructive word here and there. But the idea of a British initiative in the old Foreign Office style is as dead as the dodo.

Diplomacy must depend on our powers of persuasion, through reason. If in the modern world, many countries are not open to reason, that is sad. But without gunboats, reason it must be.

David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Bernard Levin Pulling strings for the Czech puppets

The ways of diplomacy are often strange and at times repulsive, and this is one of the times. For tomorrow there arrives in this country a delegation from the "Parliament of Occupied Czechoslovakia," headed by Jan Marko, the particularly odious quisling who was appointed Foreign Minister in the puppet Government installed by the Soviet authorities after the invasion of 1968. I have written before about the farce called the Inter-Parliamentary Union, by the rules of which countries which have nothing resembling representative government or genuine elections are allowed to be members on exactly the same footing as nations which practise both, and it is useless to imagine that any reform is likely while the self-interest of the totalitarian member-states, anxious to preserve the propaganda benefits they can derive from membership, coincides with that of free-lancing MPs from countries like Britain, anxious to preserve their right to visit beautiful cities such as Prague at public expense. But there is something exceptionally vile about receiving from a country which is actually under military occupation, and in which the Government is appointed by the occupying power, members of a Parliament which is not only no Parliament in any real sense of the word but which was chosen in a manner that was illegal even under its own totalitarian laws, while courageous individuals who at the time drew attention to the electoral rights which these laws theoretically promised still lie in jail for their temerity.

It requires a really immense effort of the imagination to envisage the contempt in which the people of occupied Czechoslovakia must hold this country in general and its present Prime Minister in particular. When Mr Wilson went to Prague in 1973 to make his notorious speech declaring that the Soviet invasion and occupation were "best forgotten" it was Jan Marko who met him at the airport, and a British Labour MP (Mr Maurice Edelman, to his eternal credit) who pointed out the effect that the newspaper photographs of the pair of them smirking together would inevitably have in the prisons where Brezhnev's Czech victims rot. There will be more such photographs, of even greater propaganda value to the Soviet authorities and their Czech puppets now that Mr Wilson is Prime Minister. Perhaps Mr Wilson will take the opportunity to announce that the much-touted, much-postponed visit of Bonuslav Choupek, the present Foreign Minister of "Czechoslovakia" (he succeeded Marko in the post), is at last to take place; clearly, to get clearance for such a visit is one of the chief aims of the present delegation, and there must be high hopes that if Mr Wilson could say in Czechoslovakia last year that the events of 1968 are "past and over" he can receive next year a man who was one of the instruments used by the Soviet invaders to organize the purges, the denunciations, the man-hunts and the jailings with which resistance to the invaders and their installed regime was crushed.

And yet surely, even in Wilsonian Britain's present degraded state there must be a limit to degradation, and if there is one, then the reception of Choupek here must surely be beyond it. The man is not even a Laval, let alone a Petain; he is a back without principles of any kind, even bad ones (if we want a Vichy equivalent, it is Dorel).

Now just as the parliamentary free-loaders, who want nothing to interfere with their hopes of sipping Czech beer next summer in a café on the banks of the Vltava, will do all they can to

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The Times Diary

Presidential race comes to town

The current issue of Beauty Health and Slimming in Vogue contains the information that "confirms it is one of the food World Health is studying to combat the world hunger campaign." It adds that the substance is a sedative. It might not make you less hungry, but it should help you hurry past about that sinister-sounding campaign.

One of the stars of the World Food Conference in Rome is Professor René Dumont, who was a member of Lady Jackson's Rome forum on a food problem. He is recognizable by his red high-necked pullover and his air of a man who took 12 per cent of the vote when he fought the French presidential election as the candidate of the ecologists.

He is officially 70 (though some believe he is actually older) and he has been trying to bring home to delegates the essentials of the situation by proposing a one-day fast for all of them tomorrow. In a letter to Pam, the conference daily newspaper, he complained that all to his suggestion, but that he was going ahead anyway, and anybody who agreed with him should join in. His approach will commend itself to those of my readers who criticized my store-lunch tests while the food conference was in progress.

Michael Fox is an open-minded and disturbing yet and psychologist who has come from Washington University to promote his latest books—one on dogs and one on cats. The book on dogs is called *Understanding Your Dog* and is subtitled, *Everything you want to know about your dog but haven't been able to ask him. Fox insists that man and dog can communicate—they can grin at one another, for instance—and suggests that, as the evolutionary process continues, communication between man and his domestic pets could increase.*

Fox was born in England but has spent the past 12 years in America. The purpose of his books, he said yesterday, was to help people understand their pets. "If you can understand an animal for itself," he

Ecology

A plaintive letter from a reader brought to my notice some strange goings-on in Kensington Gardens, London. The Department of the Environment has obtained a large van which cruises round the gardens for the purpose of rounding up cyclists. His point is that it seems against the interest of the environment to chase away harmless peddlers with a polluting petrol-engined monster.

The Department does not, naturally, see it that way. The van is used to keep order generally in the park. Chasing cyclists is only a small part of its duties, though the spokeswoman said:

"Several people, especially old people, have been frightened by the flower walk, which is downhill. It's a hazard to pedestrians. And if you ran after a cyclist, you'd be most unlikely to catch him."

Hunger

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Sealed

Seal conservation—but not mammal kind—was in the mind of a dozen experts from the United States who met in London. As members of Sigillography Committee of International Council Archives, sponsored UNESCO, they were talking about how fragile seals have become, including those impressive lead ones which lend dignity and weight to Pa bills.

Sweden leads the field in conservation. The experts, who held their last triennial conference in Moscow, were not joined in time by their Eastern European colleagues. Sigillographers the world are not, apparently united.

Bad business

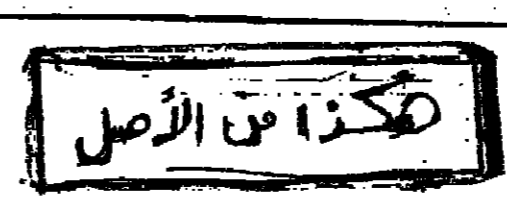
I have had several complaints from the people mentioned in my item last week about the high price quoted for Clement Freud in the list of speakers issued by Foyle's lecture agency. They do not challenge the accuracy of the story, which is unchallengeable. Their main complaint is that they have never got any work through Foyle's.

Freud himself said he can never recall having been given work by Foyle's and that the £150 fee they quote for his services is two years out of date.

"I have been raising my I in accordance with I Three," he wrote.

Mrs Mary Whitehouse, on other hand, complained that the implied she charges more than £15 to anyone for her talk to anyone for a herd of £15, which all goes to her of keeping nasty things off air. She said she did not she was on Foyle's list and she, too, had never received work through them.

Lord Longford said much same. His fees go from £100 to £100, depending on nature and wealth of the I he is addressing. Foyle's it was a pity that most of we mentioned were among less popular speakers.





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ISKS IN US COAL STRIKE

nation-wide coal strike has led in the United States. The use over a new labour contract could well be resolved in a few days, according to negotiators on both sides, thereby bringing the work stoppage to an end. A prolonged strike, however, will have grave consequences for the United States which is already in a recession and, consequently, has a serious impact on the world economy.

As the United States recession is deepening as inflation erodes consumer demand, American industries using such as steel and the railways, have coal reserves for only thirty days, while the costs at electric power companies are probably enough for an average of about four to six weeks. President Ford could temporarily halt the strike by invoking the Taft-Hartley Act, but he is currently unwilling to do this step, which could well strengthen the militancy of the miners.

Leaders of the United Mine Workers (UMW) trade union and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association have spent weeks in negotiation, but they have failed to reach agreement on their current labour contract runs out today, and the miners have a long tradition of a contract, no work.

The UMW has just come through a difficult period, including a murder involving the office of the presidency and the resignation of widespread corruption. Mr Arnold Miller, who took office just two years ago, undertook to clean-up the union. The recent negotiations are his first political test. For this reason, Mr Miller is in no mood to accept an easy compromise.

There is, however, nothing crudely political about the present dispute. The UMW leaders are a cohesive and politically moderate group, whose prime motive is economic. There has been no suggestion at all that basic opposition to President Ford's economic policies is playing any role in the coal negotiations.

The UMW's demands involve some 200 separate questions about working conditions, as well as a highly complex pay package, including cost of living index increases, the details of which have remained a closely guarded secret. Most of the "non-pay" issues have already been resolved, with employers maintaining that these alone will raise labour costs in the mines by some 40 per cent in the three-year life of the new contract. The settlement at the negotiating table will for the first time in history be ratified by direct ballot by the union's 125,000 members, a procedure introduced by Mr Miller in an attempt to democratize the union. It is a process that will take at least nine days to complete.

The union is in a militant mood because the energy crisis has brought new profitability to the coal industry and inflation has eroded the real income of the miners. The UMW, whose members control 70 per cent of America's coal production, maintain that in the past three years their average income has increased by just 8 per cent, while coal prices have risen by 61 per cent and coal profits by 181 per cent.

President Ford already faces mounting pressures from Democrats in the Congress to take tougher action to curb the recession and regulate the oil com-

panies. The pressures against the oil companies will increase as the coal strike continues, for many of America's richest coal fields are now owned by the major companies.

A prolonged coal strike could well force the President generally to adopt much tougher economic and energy policies. These could now include renewed wage and price controls, a surtax on oil products, expanded public works programmes, easier monetary policies and fewer cuts than currently planned in the federal budget. Furthermore, Democrats in Congress might press for swift abandonment of oil depletion allowances, immediate imposition of a windfall profits tax on oil companies and much greater tax relief for low income groups, these are all matters that are currently under discussion in the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

United States unemployment is already at 6 per cent and rising swiftly. Economists estimate that a coal strike of more than four to six weeks could see unemployment rise by over one million to 7 per cent. A lengthy coal strike could also cripple an automobile industry, which is already in serious difficulties. The miners are well aware of the consequences of their action. They are anxious to appear reasonable, but Mr Miller is under real pressure to assert his authority over his union and the rank and file miners are bitter about the inflation. The strike is already putting the stock markets into a yet more gloomy mood. The American public and the rest of the industrialized world can only hope that optimistic remarks now being made by the mine owners are evidence of real advances at the negotiating table, and not just of wishful thinking.

Spanish proposals on Gibraltar

From the Leader of the Opposition in Gibraltar

Sir, The public exchange of letters between the Chief Minister of Gibraltar, Sir Joshua Hassan (November 7 and October 14) and the Spanish Ambassador, General Fraga Iribarne (October 23) is of very special interest and concern to the people of Gibraltar. It is my party's view that the Chief Minister's disclosure in *The Times* of November 7 is the result as much of the Ambassador's public challenge as of pressure by my party in and out of the Gibraltar House of Assembly, culminating in our monologue in Gibraltar last week in which Sir Joshua was virtually told either to make public if he had seen General Fraga or, if this was not the case, to make use of his right of reply in *The Times* in order to disclose the imputation contained in General Fraga's first letter (October 23).

I should explain that in one form or another the issue of contacts between Gibraltar Ministers, ex-Ministers and prominent Gibraltarians, culminating in our monologue in Gibraltar last week in which Sir Joshua was virtually told either to make public if he had seen General Fraga or, if this was not the case, to make use of his right of reply in *The Times* in order to disclose the imputation contained in General Fraga's first letter (October 23).

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My party has consistently maintained that if the Spanish Government had any proposals to make these should be made public since it is enshrined in the preamble to our 1969 constitution that no steps would be taken to transfer the sovereignty of Gibraltar to another power against the wishes of the Gibraltarians.

As leader of the Opposition I am by convention consulted by the Government in all matters of this kind. As early as the autumn of 1972, however, I had reason to protest to the Governor, and later in London to Sir Alec Douglas-Home, then Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, with whose general election the Chief Minister's meeting took place, that I had not been informed of the "certain ideas" mentioned as being considered by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office spokesman following General Lopez Bravo's visit to London earlier in that year. It is more than ironic that the people of Gibraltar should, after so much representation and enquiry by their elected representatives, discover the nature and import of these "certain ideas" from a public correspondence between their Chief Minister and the Spanish Ambassador.

It is pertinent to ask in these circumstances and after so many months what else transpired at this meeting in Brussels, which has been kept a secret for 20 months, which might conceivably affect the interests of our people. It is also pertinent to ask whether any other meeting have taken place and whether there have been any modifications of these proposals of the Spanish Government through the same or other channels.

We are glad that a detailed text of the proposals has now been made public in Gibraltar. It is interesting to note that the full public account of the proposals of the Spanish Government through the same or other channels.

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Parliament and the Church

From the Bishop of Peterborough

Sir, Thank you for your judicious leading article today (November 9) on the Church of England (Worship and Doctrine) Measure now before Parliament.

I voted for the Measure in General Synod with the tiniest tilt of the balance of ponderables in its favour. The next few years will see whether the General Synod can grow in gravity and in understanding what the doctrine of the Church of England is in essential matters. This is a risk which ought to be taken in spite of the relentless mediocrity of some liturgical renovators and their persistent, prosaic and purblind pedantry. So much can be lost, for instance, in the rewriting of a collect by the substitution of a colourless "of some moment in the cyclical structure of the Church of England" phrase, that by slight of hand doctrine can be diminished and spirituality reduced.

If the Measure means that all members of the Church of England take the chance to grow in responsibility and articulate appreciation of their heritage, they will for generations to come, bring out of their treasure things new and old, to the inestimable benefit of the country at large in culture, morals and spiritual stature. If, as a result of the Measure, time and energy are going to be dissipated in ecclesiastical politics, and in for ever telling and hearing some new thing, then the future is deadly indeed. But in the hope that the Measure will be approved and common sense sanctified, I sign myself, Yours faithfully,

† DOUGLAS PETRIBURG, The Palace, Peterborough.

The Health Service and private beds

From Sir Francis Avery Jones

Sir, British consultants and scientists have built up a high reputation for integrity and professional medical skills overseas and particularly in the Middle East. They have been much in demand as lecturers, examiners and consultants.

Again, Great Britain and particularly London, has become the leading world centre for medical postgraduate education and in the year ending July 31, 1973, 2,922 postgraduate overseas enrolled for special training at the London postgraduate specialist institutes. Consequently, many overseas patients, business men, politicians and members of the ruling families, come to Great Britain for medical treatment and many also bring high export orders to this country.

The existing private hospitals provide admirable facilities for many of them, but there is an appreciable number who need the highly specialized team work which has been built up in our main hospitals and whose names are well-known throughout the world. With the facilities in NHS hospitals can some arrangement be made to enable such patients to continue to come to specialist British centres, paying full cost and contributing to research funds?

Such patients have the alternative of going to other European cities or to the United States. As a nation having to buy much of its food and raw materials from overseas, we are really in a strong enough financial position to encourage such visitors to take their medical problems and export orders elsewhere?

The alternative that we build more private hospitals increases the risk of two standards of medical professional care developing in Great Britain as has happened elsewhere. Many doctors like myself who have trained overseas have seen the superb private hospitals providing a very expensive top-class service absorbing many of the best brains of the profession. We have also seen the terribly depressing city hospitals which may be found, for example, in the United States.

Thanks to the foresight of Aneurin Bevan this is a conjuncture which we have so far escaped. It could still happen here. The NHS is the finest development in social history in this century since the introduction of the old age pension. Our politicians have the responsibility of safeguarding this splendid national asset.

Yours faithfully,

† AVERY JONES, St. Mark's Hospital, City Road, ECL.

HOUSES FOR HARD-CORE YOUNG CRIMINALS

Children under the age of seven are committing an increasingly large proportion of the crime in this country. They are responsible for about a quarter of all serious offences, and more than 40 per cent of all burglaries and robberies. Not only is this proportion rising sharply but the age at which children become criminals is falling lower and lower. It is now no longer uncommon to find delinquency starting at ten or even seven. Sophisticated gangs of seven-year-old housebreakers appear year before the juvenile courts regularly. The combined forces of police, the law, and the social services appear powerless to test this trend, let alone reverse it.

Much of the blame for this situation has been laid on the Children and Young Persons Act 1969. Magistrates especially have tended to make the Act a scapegoat for all the undoubted shortcomings of our system of dealing with delinquent juveniles. The trouble was a well-intentioned measure, designed to concentrate attention on the welfare of the offender and his treatment, rather than on punishment and discipline. One of the ways it tried to achieve this was by removing the child from the jurisdiction of the magistrates and placing a child in an approved home. It also created a structure of "community homes" to replace the approved schools, and homes and other institutions for child offenders. Magistrates claim that the

result has been that children are now able to commit offences virtually with impunity. They argue that the juvenile courts are now given no effective alternative to placing children who come before them in the care of the local authority, which in turn often allows them to go home and commit further offences. Some children are coming back before the court on ten or a dozen occasions, and the total of their offences can reach three figures, and still, the magistrates argue, little can be done except hand them over yet again to the local authority. One magistrate has recently resigned from the juvenile panel because of his frustration over the situation, and others are threatening to do so.

It would be wrong, however, to think that giving the courts back their old powers to make orders sending children to specific types of homes would lead to a great improvement. The fact is that there are appallingly too few places to which the persistent child offender can be sent. The local authority social services department is often forced to let a child go back home because it can find no place for him to go.

Three assumptions were made when the Act was passed on which its success depended: that the rise in juvenile crime would be relatively slow and gradual; that there would be made available sufficient institutions to which children could be sent; and that the social services would be able to cope. All three have proved to be wrong. Funds to build urgently needed accommo-

dation for particularly difficult child offenders have not been provided. The social services are overworked and undermanned and at the time the Act came into force were going through a period of trauma as a result of the far-reaching reorganization proposed by the Seebohm Committee.

It is now clear that the vast majority of serious crimes committed by children are the responsibility of a small proportion of hard-core persistent offenders. These children often come from a deprived, inadequate home, and suffer from personality and mental disorders. The Children and Young Persons Act, which provides a satisfactory framework for the "ordinary" delinquent, is completely unable to cope with the disturbed and disruptive child offender.

The most important need, both for the protection of society and the welfare of the children themselves, is to provide secure accommodation to which they can be sent, and to ensure that facilities for intensive treatment will be available. This cannot be done without at the same time ensuring that there is adequate expert residential staff to run these homes. Resources must be devoted to all these aims. It is not a complete answer to the juvenile crime problem. But money spent on treating delinquents now may be a sound investment. The delinquent child of today has a good chance of becoming the adult offender of tomorrow, if nothing is done to stop him.

Soviet film on BBC

From the Director-General of the BBC

Sir, Mr Churchill seems to think (November 9) that our showing of the Russian film *Earth* was timed to coincide with the Soviet proceedings against Soviet Catholics and Baptists and was therefore a betrayal of the cause of human rights.

Now apart from the remarkable suggestion that BBC programmes, usually planned long in advance, should be arbitrarily rearranged to respond to the Soviet authorities, Mr Churchill's letter takes no account of the circumstances in which the film was shown or the comment on it published. It appeared in the established series *World Cinema* at a normal time and within its convention of showing notable foreign films. The *Radio Times* comment was the personal opinion of that noted cineaste Philip Jenkinson, and was entirely concerned with cinematic virtues, and not at all with politics. Nothing here seems to me to be strange or wrong.

And strange or wrong is Mr Churchill's suggestion that I test the attitudes of the Soviet authorities by seeking to arrange for *Panorama*, a programme on current events, to report on a question now 40 years old seems to me to warrant the use of an adjective now familiar to readers of *The Times*—simplistic. The "liquidation of the kulaks" is a more appropriate subject for a historical drama than our programme "The Massacre at Katyn"—a subject which has also been preoccupying your readers of late—in which I hope Mr Churchill found some merit.

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES CURRAN, Director-General, BBC, Broadcasting House, W1.

Wearing of seat belts

From Mr Christopher Coope

Sir, Lord Porritt's letter (November 9) in favour of compulsory seat belts is an encouragement to look at this issue in an oversimple way. It is not just a matter, as he supposes, of weighing human lives against a small loss of personal freedom. Those who are against compulsion may be as anxious as he is to reduce road casualties. And, like everyone else, they are willing to accept many restrictions on their liberty in the general good. However, they do not wish to see people compelled by the police to eat unsaturated fats, take daily exercise, stop smoking, fit lightning conductors and soon, all of which I gather would save many lives.

I would like to raise two considerations that ought to be before the minds of our Members of Parliament in the coming vote. First of all: there is an idea current that if one does not prevent somebody doing something one is "responsible" for what he does; and in particular, that a Minister of Transport who does not take some measures

Mr Paul Foot's costs

From Lord Goodman

Sir, A Law Society Conference at Harrogate, at which I was referred to the costs which would be payable by Mr Paul Foot in connexion with the contempt proceedings.

Although I made it clear at the conference that my information derived from newspaper reports, nevertheless I am informed that the estimated figure of £7,000 is excessive and that—happily—the costs will tax for a more moderate figure. I think it right to place this fact on record.

Yours faithfully,

GOODMAN, 4 Little Essex Street, Strand, WC2.

Wulfrunian ways

From Dr Percy M. Young

Sir, Arthur Osman's comment, in respect of the Milhinch case (November 9), that self-made men endowed with an excess of sexual energy and with a predilection for waterbeds (whatever they may be) are mostly admired in Wolverhampton is a calamity not to be allowed free passage.

We Wulfrunians have had to put up with much in recent years: the casual sneer, of the Osman order, we find unappealing. There are "self-made" Wulfrunians of many centuries on our roll who by their exertions and imagination have served well both town and country. These are they who are "massly admired" by us.

Yours faithfully,

PERCY M. YOUNG, Borough Councillor, 72 Clark Road, Wolverhampton.

Missing from All Souls

From Miss Jan Morris

Sir, If the Fellows of All Souls haven't missed their thirteenth-century hanap lid since they last checked in 1972, may I suggest that when they get it back they deposit it somewhere where it may be less intermittently noticed—or even enjoyed?

Yours faithfully,

JAN MORRIS, 9 Marlborough Buildings, Bath, Somerset.

A simplistic question

From Dr F. D. Luke

Sir, "Simplistic" simply means being unable to distinguish between simple and simplistic.

Yours etc,

F. D. LUKE, Christ Church, Oxford.

THE ECONOMIC PRESSURE ON ISRAEL

Israel's dramatic austerity measures could hardly have come at a more sensitive moment politically. Her dwindling foreign currency reserves contrast sharply with the lush surpluses enjoyed by the oil-producing Arab countries. Her security is coming ever more expensive and the balance of power is not tilting in her favour. Some Arabs will doubtless be encouraged to believe that what they have not yet won by war and negotiation they could still win by economic attrition.

This is almost certainly to underestimate the resilience of an Israeli and the help which they can still expect from abroad. It is the general direction in which the tide is flowing can scarcely bring much comfort to Israel. Her economic situation is always been unusual and vulnerable. She cannot trade normally with her neighbours and has therefore had to reach out for more distant and expensive links. She also has to spend a huge proportion of her budget on defence. At the same time her people have come to expect the

standard of living of a modern industrial state and have been willing to pay heavily for imports of consumer goods and cars, while the government has subsidized basic foodstuffs for the sake of the poorer sections of the population.

This way of life could continue as long as world prices remained moderately stable and there were enough Jews in the United States and elsewhere to pump additional funds into the country. But Wall Street is now having its troubles too. There is less money for Israel, and oil prices have hit her in the same way they hit most industrial states. At the same time there are rumours of new wars, so there can be no cutting back of expenditure on defence.

Some Israeli experts believe that the austerity measures should have come sooner. They certainly had to come at some point. But the shock effect is still considerable. They will hit the poor by raising the price of necessities and the rich by cutting imports. They will put a severe strain on labour relations, as demonstra-

tions already indicate. They ought, however, to contribute towards restoring foreign confidence in Israel, curbing speculation, and slowing down the drain on foreign reserves.

What they will do to the political situation and to Israel's negotiating position is less easy to predict. It depends partly on how effective they are economically. They will not change Egypt's basic interest in a settlement and they are unlikely to lead directly to new Israeli concessions. Israelis can be tougher when their backs are to the wall, and the Government will not want to weaken its position at home by surrendering important points on which it has hit hard to firm.

But the psychological effects on everyone can hardly fail to be significant. Arabs will be encouraged to feel that their star is in the ascendant. Israelis, while perhaps temporarily braced, will be forced to take a bleaker look at their situation, and at the absence of any sign of imminent relief.

Jexandra Palace organ

From Mr Felix Aprahamian

Mr Ellis Hillman (November 7) correctly assumes the public demand for organ recitals at the Alexandra Palace to be conjunctural. But this is the point at issue. When the LCC decided to install an organ in their Royal Festival Hall, it was not primarily to establish organ recitals (although the popular "Wednesday at 5.55" series has now been persisting for more than 20 years), it is to equip that concert room with an essential adjunct to the choral and orchestral performances it was

expected house; many scores, old and new, contain organ parts. While no one would be happier than I to hear Sunday afternoon organ recitals once again at the Palace, Mr Hillman must not be deluded into thinking that this is the sole reason for public insistence on the organ's restoration.

Public response to large-scale musical activity promoted experimentally at the AP during the past five years has amply proved the continued viability of the Great Hall as a concert room. With almost incident haste Mr Hillman's political predecessors sold north

London's memorial to Queen Alexandra to the first bidder. Just as the statue of King Charles I now standing in Whitehall was sold by the Regicides only to emerge unscathed at the Restoration, let us hope that "the finest concert organ in Europe" (Marcel Dupré), too, may soon be restored to its rightful place, in the Great Hall for which it was designed.

Yours faithfully,

FELIX APRAHAMIAN, The Athenaeum, Pall Mall, SW1, November 8.

Tied houses

From Mrs Theresa Hanak

Sir, Concerning the Labour Party's commitment to abolish the system of tied cottages: does this apply to No. 10 and Chequers?

Yours faithfully,

HERESA HANAK, Beaulieu House, Compton Avenue, NG.

No right to picket in road outside house agents

Hubbard and Others v Pitt and Others

Before Mr Justice Forbes

[Judgment delivered November 8]

Picketing on the highway outside an estate agents' office by a tenants' action group in order to bring their grievances to public notice was not a use of the highway in contemplation of furtherance of a trade dispute within the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, 1974, and as such activity was not lawful and so illegal under the common law, it was an unlawful operation.

His Lordship so held when granting an interlocutory injunction to the plaintiffs, Mr Ronald Frederick Hubbard and two others (practising as Prebble & Co) in their action against Mr James Bousfield Pitt and eight other defendants.

By the terms of the injunction the defendants undertook not to beset the plaintiffs' premises in Upper Street, Islington, in Camden and to Tottenham, or otherwise from molesting the plaintiffs, their servants, clients or any tenants of their premises or to commit any act which would interfere with the plaintiffs' contractual relations with their clients or any other persons, or to aid or abet other persons to do such acts until after the hearing of the action.

Mr A. T. Hoolahan, QC, and Mr Richard Rampton for Prebbles; Lord Gifford for some of the defendants.

MR JUSTICE FORBES who gave judgment in open court after a hearing in chambers, because of the public importance of the matter, said that many houses in Islington were terraced houses built in Victorian days as family homes. Over the years, as Islington became less fashionable, many of the houses were sub-divided into smaller units let at low rents. The tenants were from the low income group. More recently, however, Islington had returned to fashion. The houses had been converted back to single homes.

Restored and renovated, they had been sold to people who could afford such properties. It was an "improving area". In addition, older properties were demolished and replaced by modern blocks of offices and flats. The effect was a drastic reduction in the stock of dwelling houses available for low rent letting.

The high prices of renovated homes sold with vacant possession, many of whom had some statutory security. Some practices designed to obtain possession from tenants, such as harassment, were illegal. But landlords could put pressure on tenants by other, not illegal, ways. Some regarded such practices, though legal, as morally unjustifiable.

The defendants were among a group known as "the Islington Tenants' Campaign", who were concerned at the social problems

caused by redevelopment. They felt deeply about the activities of property developers and considered that estate agents who assisted the developers were acting indefensibly.

Prebbles were prominent in the area. The group accordingly decided to picket their offices. On three consecutive days in March some of the group attended on the public footway in front of their offices in Upper Street, holding placards and distributing leaflets. Both placards and leaflets referred to Prebbles in opprobrious terms. Subsequent pickets carrying similar placards and leaflets had attended on every Saturday.

Prebbles started an action against the defendants, inter alia, claiming that the picket was a result of a conspiracy. The unlawful act complained of was standing on the highway in front of their premises with placards, which they claimed was an unlawful user of the highway.

The claim in nuisance also involved unlawful user of the highway, but Prebbles accepted that they had to prove in the ordinary way that as occupiers of premises adjoining the highway suffered greater damage than the general public.

Prebbles asked for an interim injunction to restrain the defendants from continuing the picket.

His Lordship said that the vital characteristic of a highway was that it was land dedicated for use by the public for passage to and fro. He reviewed the authorities on the nature of the right in the highway and on what conduct in relation to a highway constituted a common law or public nuisance.

In his Lordship's view the true position was that whether passing or repassing or exercising reasonable extensions to those rights, the user had to be ordinarily and reasonably incidental to the exercise of a right of passage, otherwise it became a trespass and therefore unlawful.

The direct pedestrian or motorist with the breakdown could rest but only for a reasonable while.

One could therefore define the right of the public to use a highway as a right to use it reasonably for passage and repassage and for any other purpose reasonably incidental thereto. It was settled law that a use of the highway which went beyond those public rights was a trespass unless such use was covered specially by dedication or statutory authority.

As to conduct on the highway, it was not sufficient to say that the public could easily get by the obstruction, as Lord Gifford claimed.

The law, however, was that the public had a right of way to go on every part of the highway, and any act which made it less commodious was a public nuisance unless it could be said to be so fleeting and so inappreciable as to fall within the de minimis rule.

Lord Gifford submitted that the defendants' conduct was part of an

inalienable right of anyone in a democratic society who felt deeply enough about a subject or disapproved strongly enough of someone's behaviour that he was entitled to picket any place, whether public or private, in order to express those feelings and to draw attention towards a matter of substantial public interest and concern.

In support he relied on an analogy with the principles of freedom of speech, and on a comparison of the defendants' actions with those who on occasion picketed the Houses of Parliament or 10 Downing Street or the Soviet Embassy, or those who by way of demonstration marched through the streets before holding a public meeting outside the premises of some organization or power which had attracted particular approbation or disfavour. Those, he said, were manifestations of that democratic right which he postulated and the fact that they were permitted indicated that they were lawful.

There was no such thing in law as unfettered freedom of speech. One's right to say what one liked was circumscribed by, for instance, the laws relating to sedition, contempt of court, obscenity and defamation.

Similarly one's right to be on the highway was subject to the law relating to highways. Whereas a passage of years might make a difference in the tolerance which was regarded as obscene, defamatory, contemptuous or even seditious, no such alteration was possible in the law of highways.

A distinction had to be made between a march or a procession and an assembly on the highway. The law appeared to be that it did not amount to a common law nuisance to march or conduct a procession through the streets of a town so long, presumably, as the procession allowed other people reasonable room for passage and behaved in a non-violent and sensible manner.

There was no law permitting public meetings to be held on the highway. The right of public meeting or assembly had not been in doubt. There was a democratic right to public assembly and any attempt to suppress the meeting together of members of the public merely because it was a public meeting would rightly be regarded as tyrannical. But that did not give a right to assemble in public anywhere the conveners of a public meeting chose, and in particular it did not give a right to assemble on the highway.

The stationing of pickets on the highway was not a legal exercise of the right of passage and, if it rendered the highway less commodious, it was a public nuisance.

Most of the demonstrations and assemblies to which Lord Gifford had referred were political in origin and had as targets premises occupied by persons in the political field. It might well be therefore that the occupiers of 10 Downing Street and the Soviet Embassy (two examples given by Lord Gifford) regarded it as politically inexpedient to

take action even though it might be shown that great damage was suffered by such occupiers.

Similarly any Attorney General, asked for his fiat before the start of proceedings for common law nuisance because some political meeting was held on the highway might well regard it as a wholly unnecessary suppression of popular expression to do anything about it.

It was quite wrong to argue that a disinclination by those operating in the political field to set proceedings in motion to restrain political conduct of a particular kind meant that such conduct became unlawful with a legality which it would not possess in a non-political context.

It was not the law that the democratic right of political expression was sufficient warrant for the performance of acts which, in the absence of any political content, would plainly be illegal with a legality which it would not possess in a non-political context.

Where a private individual did not feel himself bound by political considerations, but on the other hand took the view that he had suffered damage and wished to prevent a use of the highway for a purpose for which it had not been intended and which amounted to a common law nuisance, the court could and should intervene.

A man's right to enjoy his property which he had acquired by lawful means and to have access to that property both for himself and his invitees was a right which he was fully entitled to support in the courts if and when the courts were asked to support it.

There was no such right to picket as Lord Gifford argued for. At common law the use of the highway for picketing was illegal as it was a use not responsive to the purpose for which the highway was dedicated. It was therefore at least a trespass. It might also be a nuisance. That was always a question of fact, and what was or was not a reasonable user of the highway would be determined by reference to the purpose for which the highway was dedicated.

In fact, picketing was a use of the highway wholly unconnected with the purposes of dedication and was, in fact, designed to interfere with the rights of an adjoining owner to have unimpeded access from the highway, it was likely to be found to be an unreasonable user unless it was so fleeting and so insubstantial that it could be ignored under the de minimis rule.

By statute, picketing on the highway was legal so long as it was in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute and satisfied the provisions of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, 1974. The defendants were clearly not acting in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute and their picketing could not be ignored as de minimis.

Their activities in picketing Prebbles' offices was itself unlawful as an unreasonable use of the highway and their agreement to do so amounted to an unlawful conspiracy.

Solicitors: Basil Greenby & Co; Clifton Davis & Co; Selfert, Sedley & Co.

Families outside restrictions on lodgers

Wolkind v All

Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Bridge and Mr Justice Shaw

[Judgments delivered November 4]

An occupier of premises who had previously let them as lodgings and who had received a notice under section 90 of the Housing Act, 1957, limiting the number of persons allowed to sleep in each room, was held not guilty of a breach of the notice when the number of persons sleeping on the premises exceeded the permitted number but were members of his own family.

The Divisional Court, the Lord Chief Justice dissenting, dismissed an appeal by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets from a decision of the Inner London Crown Court (Mr Rodney Bax, QC, and justices) allowing an appeal by the defendant, Mr Nihar Ali, from a decision of Thames Justices that he was guilty on two informations alleging that he had unlawfully caused two rooms of his house to be occupied as sleeping accommodation otherwise than in accordance with a notice under section 90.

Section 90 provides: "(1) If it appears to a local authority, in the case of a house, or of part of such a house, which is let in lodgings... that excessive numbers of persons are being accommodated on the premises... a notice (a) stating what is in the authority's opinion the maximum number of persons by whom it is suitable to be occupied as sleeping accommodation at any one time... (4) Any person who has been served

with a notice under this section shall be guilty of an offence if, after the notice has become operative, (a) he causes or knowingly permits any room to which the notice relates to be occupied as sleeping accommodation otherwise than in accordance with the notice."

Mr John Blair-Gould for the local authority; Mrs Adele Williams for the defendant.

MR JUSTICE BRIDGE said that in 1967 the defendant was the occupier of the ground and basement floors of premises at New Road, Whitechapel, and was using the premises as a lodging house. There were two rooms on the ground floor and two in the basement.

On June 9, 1967, the local authority served on him a notice to limit to two the number of persons permitted to sleep in either ground floor room and to prohibit the use of the basement for sleeping.

The premises were used as a lodging house until February, 1973, when the defendant's family came from Bangladesh. At the date referred to in the information the defendant was sleeping in the front room on the ground floor and the defendant's wife and daughter.

The prosecution proceeded on the footing that that was a contravention of the notice served under section 90 and an offence under section 90(4). It was right to mention that the provisions of section 90 had been amended by the Housing Act, 1969, but the amendment was not relevant for the purposes of the appeal.

Read literally the language of section 90(4) led to the conclusion that the defendant, by permitting his family to occupy the premises, was knowingly permitting the rooms to be used contrary to the notice. That was the basis of his conviction by the magistrates. The Crown Court had taken the opposite view, looking at the effect of section 90 in its context.

The section was in Part IV of the Act which was concerned with overcrowding. Sections 76-89 were all concerned with control of overcrowding in single family dwelling houses. The permitted number of persons was defined by the statute. His Lordship considered that the Crown Court must have thought, when comparing the statutory code in those sections for controlling overcrowding in single dwelling units with the different code for lodging houses in section 90, that the two were mutually exclusive. Under section 77 [which defined overcrowding in houses other than lodgings] what determined the point at which a house became overcrowded was a precise matter laid down by statute, whereas under section 90 it was within the discretion of the local authority.

If the local authority's argument was right it would lead to a remarkable situation where notice served on an occupier of premises when in use as a lodging house would be inoperative unless it was in clear terms. A local authority could withdraw a notice under section 90 (6) and his Lordship would like to see an amendment in clear terms. A local authority could withdraw a notice under section 90 (6) and his Lordship would like to see an amendment in clear terms. A local authority could withdraw a notice under section 90 (6) and his Lordship would like to see an amendment in clear terms.

Solicitors: Edward Fall, Bradshaw & Waterson; Gersten & Co.

he had used his premises as lodgings and had received a section 90 notice.

That was such an absurd situation that his Lordship would not conclude that that was the result intended by the legislature unless the language of the Act compelled him to. One must look at subsection 4 in the context of the legislation and his Lordship would limit the subsection so that an offence was committed only as long as the house continued to be used as a house of a kind referred to in section 90.

His Lordship would dismiss the appeal.

MR JUSTICE SHAW agreed. The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, dissenting, said that he took the opposite view. Section 90 (1) detailed the precise circumstances in which a notice should be served. Those had been satisfied and accordingly there was no further necessity to look at section 90.

His Lordship appreciated the anomaly created but did not feel that the Parliament had considered in clear terms that it had intended to have taken a different view.

The legislation was of a kind often unenforceable unless it was in clear terms. A local authority could withdraw a notice under section 90 (6) and his Lordship would like to see an amendment in clear terms. A local authority could withdraw a notice under section 90 (6) and his Lordship would like to see an amendment in clear terms.

Solicitors: Parker, Garrett & Co; Freshfields.

Agricultural tenancy case for House of Lords

Wykes and Others v Davis and Another

Before Lord Justice Buckley, Lord Justice Browne and Mr Justice MacKenna

[Judgments delivered November 8]

A single notice to remedy a number of breaches of an agricultural tenancy was invalid because the specified period was not a reasonable one in which to remedy all of the specified breaches, although it was a reasonable period to remedy some of the breaches.

The Court of Appeal in so deciding allowed an appeal by the tenant Mr Eric Albert John Davis, against the judgment of Judge Pratt at Barnstaple, on a case stated by an arbitrator that on a true construction of section 24(2) (d) of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1948, and section 19(1) of the Agricultural (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1963, the notice to remedy served on him by the landlord, Mr Norman Gordon Wykes was valid.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted.

Mr Alan Fletcher for the tenant; Mr Derek Wood for the landlord. LORD JUSTICE BUCKLEY said that Mr and Mrs Davis were yearly tenants of two farms in Devon, comprising some 500 acres under an agreement of May 29, 1963, the year of the tenancy ending on September 29.

On January 26, 1973, the landlord gave the tenants notice under section 19(1)(a) of the 1948 Act requiring them to remedy within seven months three groups of breaches: (1) nine separate hedges or banks; (2) dilapidations to five fields; (3) dilapidations to gates in nine fields.

By August 26, 1973, the tenants had completed all the work except that they had not repaired the "growth banks" and not fully cleared one field of couch.

The arbitrator had found that seven months was not a reasonable time to repair all the growth banks, but was a reasonable time to eradicate the couch.

For the tenants it was contended that the notice to remedy was wholly invalid because seven months was not a reasonable period in which to carry out all the work required by it. The landlords contended it was valid to the extent of all the works with the exception of repairing the growth banks.

The tenants relied by analogy on decisions under section 14 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881, now superseded by section 146 of the Law of Property Act, 1925, contending that those sections were similar to section 24(2)(d) of the 1948 Act as originally enacted. If a landlord had served a notice under that section requiring works

to be done within a reasonable time without specifying any particular period a reasonable time would not have been held to have elapsed until a sufficient period had expired to allow completion of all the works. The landlord must determine what period he thought would be sufficient to enable the tenant to complete all those works. The 1963 amendment was intended to remedy some of the breaches.

The landlords argued that if the tenants were right in certain circumstances they would be unable to recover possession until some 42 months after the original notice to remedy all the works. The provision of the Agricultural (Notices to Remedy and Notices to Quit) Order, 1964, article 5(3), and section 19(1)(b) of the 1948 Act. They said that the notice could be severed so that the part which did not affect the good, and that the tenant should not be allowed to remain in default in respect of obligations in relation to which a good notice had been served. They also contended that "any breach" in section 24(2) (d) should be construed distributively so that a notice to quit could be served if the tenant defaulted in respect of any one breach.

His Lordship said "any breach" must be read as equivalent to "any breach or breaches". The use of

the word "any" merely signifies that the landlord might select what breach or breaches he chose. If more than one breach was required to be remedied the period had expired to allow completion of all the works. The landlord must determine what period he thought would be sufficient to enable the tenant to complete all those works. The 1963 amendment was intended to remedy some of the breaches.

The cases of Pannell v City of London Brewery Co [1900] 1 C 486 and Fox v Jolly [1916] 1 A 11 were not of assistance. Section 14(1) of the 1881 Act was capable of operating as separate notice in respect of each of the breaches, but that was not the case under section 24(2)(d) of the 1948 Act. It could be inferred from the Court of Appeal judgments in Shepherd v Lumas [1963] 1 W.L.R. 562 that if their Lordships had not interpreted the finding in that way in which they did they would have held a similar notice to be present to be bad and wholly ineffective. His Lordship considered that Shepherd v Lumas was binding on the present case and would allow the appeal.

Lord Justice Browne and Mr Justice MacKenna delivered concurring judgments.

Solicitors: Parker, Garrett & Co; Freshfields.

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When you drink Scotch today, you're probably enjoying a blend of twenty to thirty different sorts of Scotch whiskies. However, for many centuries before the art of blending was developed, the original whisky of Scotland was pure malt, first recorded in the Scottish Exchequer Rolls of 1494. Glenfiddich Pure Malt has an aroma and taste very different from the blend to which you are probably accustomed. But the smoothness and mellowness of Glenfiddich is difficult to describe - it can best be experienced.

We could tell you at length about our family distillery at Glenfiddich, the hand-beaten copper pot stills and the pure Highland water. But for now, let us merely say that William Grant & Sons make Glenfiddich today as we have done for four generations in the traditional way. The result is a pure malt whisky matured for at least eight years - a delight to drink. Why not try a dram with a friend? It could be a great step backwards for you.

Glenfiddich Pure Malt Whisky.

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HAM PALACE
The Right Hon. Lord Justice Goff...
The Right Hon. Lord Justice Goff...

Deaths today

Sir Geoffrey Bernard...
Sir Stanley Harley, 69...

Mayor's Banquet

Mayor Alderman Sir...
The Mayor and Mrs. Sir...

Funerals

Funeral for the late...
The funeral will be held...

Funerals

Funeral for the late...
The funeral will be held...

Funerals

Funeral for the late...
The funeral will be held...

Funerals

Funeral for the late...
The funeral will be held...

Funerals

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The funeral will be held...

Funerals

Funeral for the late...
The funeral will be held...

Forthcoming marriages

Hon. C. V. Child-Villiers...
The engagement is announced...

Marriage

Mr. G. P. C. McWilliam...
The marriage took place in London...

Marriage

Mr. G. P. C. McWilliam...
The marriage took place in London...

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Marriage

Mr. G. P. C. McWilliam...
The marriage took place in London...

Concert work dedicated to backbench violinist

Marie Wilson prefers to be in team

By Kenneth Gosling
Marie Wilson has a lot to celebrate this month...

She comes up from Lewes at 7 am each day for the 10 o'clock rehearsal. When she gets a day off, she hardly knows what to do with herself...

She still likes touring, and is looking forward to the LPO tour of Russia next autumn. As part of an orchestra which has "a family feeling, a happy and friendly atmosphere," Miss Wilson sinks her individuality to become part of a "great sound."

University news

Lord Greenwood of Rossendale
The Town and Country Planning Association...

University news

Cambridge
The University of Cambridge...

University news

Cambridge
The University of Cambridge...

University news

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The University of Cambridge...

University news

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The University of Cambridge...

University news

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The University of Cambridge...

Early book

World makes £10,000

By Geraldine Norman
The first book on space travel...

The first book on space travel, 'The First Book on Space Travel' by R. H. Goddard...

The first book on space travel, 'The First Book on Space Travel' by R. H. Goddard...

Science report

Astronomy: Interplanetary dust
Lunar samples brought back by Apollo 15...

Science report

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Lunar samples brought back by Apollo 15...

OBITUARY

DR PAUL TABORI

Author and champion of authors' rights

Dr Paul Tabori, who died suddenly on Saturday at the age of 66, was one of the first of several Hungarian writers of his generation to settle in London and to write in English.

Dr Paul Tabori, who died suddenly on Saturday at the age of 66, was one of the first of several Hungarian writers of his generation to settle in London and to write in English.

OBITUARY

DR C. C. DAVIES

He wrote some excellent volumes and articles on the North-West Frontier...

Dr Cuthbert Collin Davies, Reader in Indian History, Oxford University, 1936-63, died on November 5.

OBITUARY

SIR SEYMOUR KARMINSKI

Lord Hodson writes: Seymour Karminski was one of my oldest friends...

Seymour Karminski was one of my oldest friends. He and I were in the same chambers at the Bar before the 1939-45 War...

OBITUARY

LORD HAILES

The Duke of Grafton, Lord Halifax and Sir John Sumner...

Your obituary notice of Patrick Hailes made no mention of the fact that from 1963 to 1973 he was chairman of the Historic Buildings Council for England...

OBITUARY

MRS AILEEN GRAHAM-JONES

J. writes: Aileen Graham-Jones, who died last week at the age of 85...

Aileen Graham-Jones, who died last week at the age of 85, will no doubt be remembered by many as a gracious and conventional Grumpy in the Grand Manner.

OBITUARY

MR PHILIP ARTHUR HUFFON

Mr Philip Arthur Huffon, CB, who died yesterday at the age of 63...

Mr Philip Arthur Huffon, CB, who died yesterday at the age of 63, was head of the Aerodynamics Dept, Royal Aircraft Establishment, 1959-66...

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Stock Exchange Prices

Calm ahead of the Budget
 ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Nov 11. Dealings End Nov 22. \$ Congrago Day, Nov 25. Settlement Day, Dec 3.
 \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Fowles
 THE DRIVER'S GLOVES
 Motorway stretch nylon and washable non-slip leather.
 Dant Fowles Gloves, Warrimster, Wilts

1973/74				1972/73				1971/72				1970/71				1969/70			
High	Low	Company	Price	High	Low	Company	Price	High	Low	Company	Price	High	Low	Company	Price	High	Low	Company	Price
BRITISH FUNDS																			
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COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN																			
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FOREIGN STOCKS																			
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INVESTMENT TRUSTS																			
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OIL																			
100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0
PROPERTY																			
100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0
RUBBER																			
100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0
TEA																			
100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0
MISCELLANEOUS																			
100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0
SHIPPING																			
100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0
FINANCIAL TRUSTS																			
100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trust	100.0

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كذا من الأصل

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

OFFICE & FACTORY REMOVALS Bullens TEL: 01-272 6671

Central bankers agreed intervention plan by US and Bonn to support dollar

David Blake... Central bankers from leading industrial nations of the world have agreed to intervene in the money market...

Against some currencies, such as sterling, it has remained remarkably stable and there are clear technical reasons to explain its weakness against other currencies.

Treasury and Congress, when they decided to relax the law banning the holding of gold by American citizens.

Proposals for funding new investment bank for industry await clarification

By Christopher Wilkins Banking Correspondent... Final details laying down the basis upon which funding can be arranged for a major new investment bank to provide medium term finance for industry have still to be ironed out.

The remaining £900m could then be raised over a period of perhaps three years in the form of loan stock issues by FFI.

almost certainly be firmly underwritten. The technique used in the floating of Rolls-Royce Motors appears to have been successful.

able to industry its policy will restrict it to lending to soundly-based concerns for the purpose of long term investment.

Row over status of engineering bodies

By Derek Harris... Controversy between different factions of professional engineers, in which the Council of Engineering Institutions has come under fire, will come to a head this week.

BI survey on investment reveals worst outlook for at least 16 years

Edward Townsend... The gloomiest outlook for investment in British industry since at least 16 years was revealed by the Confederation of British Industry yesterday.

manufactured exports, says six out of ten are more pessimistic than four months ago and widespread pessimism is a feature of all broad industry groups.

forecast is "much more realistic". It reflects an expected slump in demand and is bound up in the whole problem of corporate profitability, cash flow and liquidity.

Pound slips as nervous market waits

By Our Economics Staff... The pound fell to its lowest level for ten months on foreign exchanges yesterday.

Starling was particularly weak against the dollar which staged a good recovery from its low level at the end of last week.

Qatar to reduce the posted price of oil by 40 cents and compensate by increasing the tax and royalties payable by the oil companies.

like the United Kingdom where there is strict control over the market price of oil products, that this would be allowed.

These three bodies have criticized the present structure of the CEI, the umbrella body for the 15 chartered engineering institutions.

Consumer spending stayed buoyant during October

in Congdon... Retail sales fell slightly in October, according to preliminary figures released yesterday.

Table with columns: Retail Sales and HP, Sales by volume, New credit volume extended. Rows for 1972 Q1-Q4 and 1973 Q1-Q4.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Table with columns: Output prices, Prices of materials and fuel. Rows for 1973 Q1-Q4 and 1974 Q1-Q4.

Fed relief at wholesale price trends

From Frank Vogl Washington, Nov 11... Recent data on wholesale price developments indicate a possible easing in the accelerating rate of inflation.

Workers oppose Benn plan if NVT chief stays

By Clifford Webb... The Triumph motor cycle workers' cooperative will refuse to take part in any Government plan to nationalize Norton-Villiers-Triumph if it remains under the chairmanship of Mr Dennis Poore.

'Settlement near' on Herstatt

Cologne, Nov 11... Negotiations over an agreed settlement formula for the insolvent Herstatt Bank between representatives of the creditors, the liquidator and the receiver on the one hand and Herr Hans Gerling, the former major shareholder on the other, are close to completion.

NatWest denies claim by Sindona

Milan, Nov 11... Financier Michele Sindona alleged in documents lodged with the Milan tribunal that losses on certain large foreign exchange operations undertaken by Banca Finanziaria SpA should be attributed to the international Westminster Bank Ltd, a subsidiary of National Westminster Bank.

Surge in raw material costs

There was a sharp rise in the price of raw materials and fuel in October, the first significant increase for six months, according to figures released yesterday by the Department of Industry.

ikes reverse put trend

ikes caused a significant increase in industrial production in September, seasonally adjusted, released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday (1970=100).

Table with columns: Industrial Output, All industries, Mfg Total. Rows for 1972 Q1-Q4 and 1973 Q1-Q4.

On other pages

Table listing various business appointments, market reports, share prices, and financial news.

How the markets moved

Table showing market movements for various commodities like Ass Port Cement, Imp Chem Ind, and Equities.

THE POUND

Table showing exchange rates for various countries like Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hongkong, India, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USA, Yugoslavia.

SPENCER GEARS

Table with columns: 1974, 1973, Turnover, Profit before tax, Taxation, Profit after tax, Earnings per share.

General engineers, manufacturers of industrial gears, and manufacturing engineers to the brewing and catering industries

General engineers, manufacturers of industrial gears, and manufacturing engineers to the brewing and catering industries.

Signor Sindona claimed International Westminster bank designated the Sindona group on November 30, 1972, to carry out forward market unofficial

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BP chairman calls on oil nations to avert world slump by investments

By Roger Vielvoye

A worldwide slump is inevitable unless the governments of oil-producing and consuming countries "take urgent concerted action" to cure the monetary imbalances caused by the dramatic rise in oil prices.

In a hard-hitting speech, Sir Eric Drake, chairman of British Petroleum, also gave a warning to the oil-producing countries that unless a solution was found within a year or two they would find "however unjustifiably, the responsibility for the economic welfare of the entire world on their shoulders".

Addressing the annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute in New York, he said that while the banking system could help smooth over the

difficult time of transition it could not alone deal with the root of the problem—oil-producing states becoming the world's bankers.

"This can only mean that the producing countries must make long-term investments or long-term loans in the countries to whom they are selling oil. If this is too much to hope, on the ground that those countries are reluctant to commit too much of their revenues to long-term investments, then the alternative can only be a state of affairs over the next 10 years or so in which we go from one makeshift expedient to another", Sir Eric said.

Such an uncontrollable situation "is the classic cause of social unrest, economic collapse,

revolution or war. Not to recognize this stark reality is to behave like the traditional ostrich".

Unless concerted action was taken to tackle the problem as a matter of urgency by governments, then no part of the world would escape the inevitable world slump.

But right now, unless the old rich and the newly rich countries get together to help them out, the effect on developing countries, especially those like India, Bangladesh, Tanzania, or Uruguay, who have practically no raw materials to export, must be disastrous", Sir Eric said.

Referring to the level of oil prices, he said there was little hope of any substantial easing

CBI's 54th industrial trends survey, October 1974

Index	1974			1973		
	Oct	Sept	Aug	Oct	Sept	Aug
1. All items, excl. oil, gas, electricity, water, and transport	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. All items, incl. oil, gas, electricity, water, and transport	100	100	100	100	100	100
3. Manufacturing	100	100	100	100	100	100
4. Non-manufacturing	100	100	100	100	100	100
5. Retail prices	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. Wholesale prices	100	100	100	100	100	100
7. Retail prices excl. food, drink, and tobacco	100	100	100	100	100	100
8. Wholesale prices excl. food, drink, and tobacco	100	100	100	100	100	100
9. Retail prices excl. food, drink, and tobacco, excl. petrol	100	100	100	100	100	100
10. Wholesale prices excl. food, drink, and tobacco, excl. petrol	100	100	100	100	100	100

State aid urged to retain skilled Hawker teams

The Government has been urged to grant selective financial assistance to Hawker Siddeley to prevent the dispersal of skilled teams of workers following the company's decision to cancel the HS 146 airliner project.

Leaders of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) have also called on Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, to accelerate the Government's proposals for the nationalization of the British aircraft industry.

The ASTMS executive has suggested that the Government should also constitute an organizational committee before nationalization similar to that established when the steel industry was nationalized.

Minister moves to speed Selby development plea

By Ronald Kershaw

Northern Industrial Correspondent

If the Selby coalfield is to meet its target of 10 million tons by the mid-1980s and make a valuable contribution to a national production target of about 150 million tons by that date, then the National Coal Board believes a start must be made on the new Selby mine by next spring.

For this reason the board has welcomed the decision by Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, to call in for his own decision the board's application to develop Selby. The board feels that in this way planning procedures will be "expedited but not circumvented".

Under normal procedure the application would have been considered by the local planning authority, the North Yorkshire County Council, which would have taken into account the views of some 200 objectors to the £80m development. Their views would have been put to the minister, who would then have ordered a public inquiry.

Under the present arrangement the minister is to hold a public inquiry as quickly as possible.

County Councillor Peter Jacobson, chairman of the county planning committee, said last night: "We are naturally disappointed because we would have liked to have given a decision ourselves, but we shall carry on our work in connexion with the development in the

Surveyors' chief puts case for national planning

Development controls are often too parochial, Mr Bernard Collins, new president of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, said yesterday. He called for an approach to planning which combined clarity and unity of purpose with more agreed objectives, less negative control, and fewer delays and complications.

Referring to recent difficulties over the siting of facilities to build offshore oil rigs and platforms, he said: "It is easy enough to understand that practically nobody wants these rigs to be constructed in his own locality. But if they are essentially in the national interest, then it is surely very important for sites to be found quickly."

10,000 laid off by disputes at car and steel plants

By R. W. Shakespeare

Car production at a two Midland plants was at a standstill yesterday because of labour disputes, with more than 5,000 workers made off. In other sectors of the motor industry 10,000 workers who were laid off last week were recalled.

At the Chrysler car plant at Ryton, Coventry, 1,500 day shift workers had to be laid off and car assembly operations halted because of an overtime ban by 70 millwrights which prevented weekend maintenance work from being carried out. This work was done yesterday and production was being resumed on the night shift last night.

At British Leyland's Triumph plant, also in Coventry, production is still halted by a strike of 25 control room operators who are demanding an interim pay increase. Another 3,000 production workers are laid off.

Settlement of the strike by 3,300 workers at the British Leyland plant at Cowley, Oxford, was agreed yesterday. Another 5,000 men were laid off last week, enabled production to resume yesterday.

This in turn meant that 2,000 Jaguar car workers at Coventry could be recalled with another 2,000 shift workers from the Longbridge plant in Birmingham.

Lianwen stopped: More than 5,000 workers at the British Steel Corporation's Lianwen plant in South Wales will be idle from this morning, and the management has given a warning that if the 2,000 steelworkers will remain at a standstill until the latest crop of labour problems is settled.

Cause of the trouble is a stoppage by 120 technical and supervisory staff who are demanding a substantial pay increase. Other workers have refused to cross picket lines.

COSBA's software merger nearly through

The planned merger between the Computer Services and Bureau Association (COSBA) and the Software Houses Association (SHA) is likely to be completed soon. An extraordinary general meeting of SHA is due to be held today.

This meeting has been called to obtain the authority of SHA members for the association's council to complete with COSBA the constitution of the new association. COSBA members have already authorized their council to negotiate to achieve the proposed merger.

Broad agreement has already been reached on the fundamental objectives and procedures for the new body.

According to the respective chairmen of the two associations, "great advantages" would accrue to the computer services industry from the increased strength of a merged association.

Computer news

Seconded to BCL

Mr Tony Warren, a director of the Triad software house, has been seconded temporarily to Business Computers (Systems), Ltd, as director of software services pending the appointment of a permanent director.

This follows the completion of the first phase of software work by the receiver of the former Business Computers Ltd, Mr Ian Watt of Thomson McIntock & Co. BCL (the former company's initials are being retained by the new company) has now reorganized its software division and further work on the receiver's account will be undertaken by this division.

The new BCL is a member of the Computer World Trade

Flexidata system

The Basic/Four business computer system, developed by the Basic/Four International Corporation of California, is to be marketed in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland by Flexidata Computers, London.

Software Sciences has been retained to advise and provide support on all software and systems, and Cable & Wireless will provide maintenance.

Kenneth Owen

Business appointments

Mr Anthony Barber rejoins Bridon board

Mr Anthony Barber, the former Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer, has rejoined the board of Bridon as a non-executive director.

Mr G. B. Nelson is appointed group managing director of H. P. Bulmer. Mr P. A. W. Green becomes director of the cider division.

Mr P. G. F. Tillet, finance controller of Grants of St James's, has been appointed a director.

Mr J. E. Sutherland will relinquish his position as managing director of Delta Cables division, but will remain chairman.

Mr E. W. Webber is to succeed him as managing director.

Mr O. S. Johnson will become director-in-charge of all United Kingdom operations of the division.

Mr T. C. G. Peterson is made executive director of Unilever Industries' grinding wheel division.

Mr C. Jardine has become financial controller and company secretary of Kraft Foods in a management restructuring.

Mr C. F. Pierce is to be public and trade relations director, Mr W. B. Chalmers management services director, Mr N. Evans production facilities director, Mr J. C. Foley, marketing director, Mr W. D. Black, sales and physical distribution director, Mr R. Hughes, purchasing director.

Sir Richard Pease, a vice-chairman of Barclays Bank, has been made a director of Eastern Bank (London and International) and of Barclays Export and Finance.

Mr F. J. Vinson has been elected chairman of the British Internal Combustion Engine Manufacturers' Association. Mr E. H. Bensley becomes vice-chairman.

Mr A. E. Gibbins has been made chairman and Mr C. A. D. Black managing director of J. A. Crabtree, a subsidiary of Ever Ready, with effect from January 1 following the resignation of Mr J. Crabtree.

Mr Richard A. Holmes is now chairman of Advance Electronics in succession to Sir Edward Howard.

Mr A. Kaye has been appointed chief executive of the mining machinery division of Deere and Company. Mr W. H. Jones has been made deputy chief executive and division manufacturing director and Mr F. S. Smith regional director (sales and technical).

Mr Ronald W. Smith has joined the board of Ashbourne Investments.

Mr Ken Best is now on the board of Coventry Climax Engines.

Mr Philip Chandler has been made commercial manager of Dalzell & Co. directors of a number of subsidiaries including Dolgely Foods, Dolgely Frozen Foods and Alpa Ltd.

Mr William G. Cowan, Mr George H. Doughty, Mr John M. Gray, Mr David W. Gentleman, Mr Colin H. King, Mr Gerald Long and Miss Aileen McNair are new members of the Design Council. Viscount Galcester and nine members of the council were reappointed.



The Times Veuve Clicquot Champagne

Award for A Woman in a Man's World

There are awards for beautiful women, for women connected with the Arts, for women in sport—but there is little recognition for women working in areas where men dominate—the City, industry, high finance, planning and transport for example.

For a second year The Times and Veuve Clicquot Champagne wish to recognise a woman who has succeeded in such an area of business.

The inspiration behind the Award was La Veuve Clicquot—founder of the famous Champagne House bearing her name. A young widow, who flouted the stiff conventions of the eighteenth century to become, possibly, the first lady tycoon of the era.

Last year's winner was indeed a modern reflection of La Veuve. It took Mrs Brummell thirty years to climb steadily to the top of Bedford Limited, Britain's largest manufacturer of concrete mixing machinery. Now as Managing Director, Mrs Brummell is responsible for a public company with a turnover of £28 million, heavy export commitments and a work force of over 800 people. A woman most worthy of the "Woman in a Man's World Award".

The Award will be made on the results of the nomination in which friends, colleagues and even rivals of an outstanding business woman may participate.

Write your name and address in the

spaces provided, and return your entry to "WOMAN IN A MAN'S WORLD", Bryan Ladd, The Times, P.O. Box No. 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1R 3EZ.

Complete the nomination form giving the reasons for your choice and listing your nominee's achievements in the world of business. A prize of two cases of Veuve Clicquot Champagne will go to the person who successfully nominates the winner.

The Award

The Times-Veuve Clicquot Woman in a Man's World 1974 will receive the following prizes:

- A vine to be named after her in the world-famous Clicquot vineyards.
- An expenses-paid visit for two to Rheims and the vineyards for the vine christening ceremony.
- To be appointed Une Amie de la Veuve, at a traditional ceremony in the Clicquot caves, becoming one of a select circle of friends of the House who receive a bottle of The Widow every birthday.
- A silver replica of Madame Clicquot's own "tasse de vin".
- A case of La Grande Dame—a very special vintage Champagne from the vineyard owned by La Veuve Clicquot during her lifetime.
- A presentation reception will be held in the Boardroom of the Times newspaper.



Nomination

I nominate _____

Her company is _____

Her status _____

My reasons for nominating her are as follows _____

The difficulties incurred in this particular occupation by a woman are _____

Nominator's Name _____

Address _____

Daytime Tel. No. _____

Rules

- The woman nominated must be based in the U.K.
- Times Newspapers Limited and Veuve Clicquot Champagne employees and their relatives may not enter.
- The decision of the panel of judges is final and no correspondence will be entered into.
- Closing date of the competition: 28th November 1974. Winners will be announced in The Times Business News shortly afterwards.
- No names will be quoted without prior consent.

Budget needs to recognize stock market role in channelling funds to industry

From Mr G. Ross Russell

Sir, Mr G. Ross Russell, Chairman of the British Venture Capital Association, says the Budget is likely to be a subject of the Budget. In this context may we hope for recognition of the role of savings in meeting industry's capital requirements through the mechanism of the stock market?

The stock market supplies the mechanism to channel new funds to industry; the mechanism is still there, and was shown last month by Commercial Union to be in working order. It is the investors who have gone "on strike" and are unwilling to risk their funds except at rates which, in many cases, are quite unacceptable to industry having regard to the level of profits to be earned from new investment.

The reasons for this "strike" of capital can largely be blamed on inflation. Nevertheless, the situation is made worse by fiscal measures against those who might otherwise cut their consumption in order to save for the future.

Savings have a vital role in helping to finance industrial expansion. May this role be recognized by measures to encourage ordinary citizens to invest in the stock market? If we accept the social justice of a wealth tax, can the saver not be given some alleviation from excess tax on income from his savings while he is striving to qualify for this tax?

Unless the investor is assured of an efficient market-place which will allow him to encash his investment, should circumstances require it, he will be reluctant to invest in the first place, or will require the prospect of an even greater return to compensate for the lack of marketability of the holding.

Can we hope for some recognition of the importance of the mechanism supplied by the stock market to channel savers' funds to industry, by removing some of the fiscal measures which impede it operating efficiently as a secondary market where investors can buy and sell existing securities?

The removal of stamp duty on transfers of industrial loan capital would be of substantial help in this direction.

As regards equities, the investor might be allowed to set off capital losses against past as well as against future capital profits. In addition, the Government might take the opportunity to distinguish between the short-term "speculator" and the long-term "investor" by choosing an arbitrary date of say, one year beyond which capital gains tax would not apply or would be applied at a diminishing rate.

The effect of such actions would greatly improve a marketability of existing stocks and shares which would, in turn, make it easier for industry to

Letters to the Editor

raise funds through the Stock Exchange.

G. ROSS RUSSELL, Chairman, British Venture Capital Association, 7-11 Moorgate, London EC2.

From Mr S. D. Appleton

Sir, In your issue of November 6 George Copeman took us on a pleasant trip around the economic nursery but, much as I sympathize with the theories he illustrated so charmingly, I am cynical enough not to expect any fairly-tale response by Mr Healey.

Dare I say that one way of removing the "anomaly" to which Dr Copeman refers would be to restore the legislation whereby a stock dividend was again taxed as a distribution?

Joking apart, it is obviously right to appeal for a sensible change as proposed in the article and to give employees here the tax advantage enjoyed by workers in the United States and France. This would encourage greater interest among employees in the success of their companies and go some way towards mitigating demands for cash now.

However, it may be some time before such common sense prevails, and it is heartening that in the meantime so many employers already recognize the need for greater involvement by employees and are pressing on with the development of profit-sharing plans.

Such plans, incidentally, with corporation tax at 52 per cent, can improve cash in the hands of the employee by as much as £19 per £100 of profit appropriated.

S. D. APPLETON, Arbutnot Incentive Trustees, 37 Queen Street, London, SW1.

From Mr David Lewis

Sir, The Budget will be according to informed opinion, substantially intended to assist the profitability and liquidity of industry.

If proper measures are taken to reduce the tax burden, both in percentage terms and in terms of the calculation of profit upon which such tax is payable, then industry will undoubtedly have its confidence revived and will begin to resume long term investment with the consequent benefits to employment and the economy generally.

It is however essential to be reminded that the banking system, which will need to be able to have the capacity to substantially make the finance available to facilitate such investment, is at present still in an extremely difficult position through the inability of the property sector to repay loans to it.

The control of business rents, which has been in force since November, 1972, giving a complete freeze on rents passing, irrespective of when the

Different areas of conflict in argument over erosion of corporate liquidity

From Mr J. W. Bishop

Sir, It is unfortunate that your Economics Editor chooses to describe in such gladiatorial terms the apparent discrepancy between the view of Merrett and Sykes and that of Godley and Wood on the erosion of corporate liquidity as a consequence of inflation. It seems to me that the two pairs of protagonists are not performing in the same arena.

The work of Merrett and Sykes was based on the actual situation of the economy, and therefore the corporate sector, in the year 1974, featured as it was and is by a high and increasing rate of overall inflation combined with tough official controls on the selling prices of goods.

The view of Godley and Wood, on the other hand, appears to be based on a greatly simplified model (such as is only appropriate to the academic, rather than to the practical, economist) of a corporate sector subject to three successive periods to no inflation, 30 per cent inflation of costs only, and 30 per cent inflation of selling prices only.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that their conclusions seem to be on a different plane from those of Merrett and Sykes.

It is certainly true that if companies are fully aware of the distortions produced by inflation in their conventionally accounted profits and are then both able and willing to price their goods to give an adequate real profit return and net cash flow, little damage may occur through tax being charged on their conventionally determined profit.

This is, however, quite unlike the real situation of companies in 1974, which is that prices are strictly controlled on the basis of historic costs and conventionally determined profit margins and that companies are not permitted to recover even after some delay more than a proportion of the now rapid rise in wage costs.

In these circumstances, the erosion of the financial resources of the corporate sector, particularly as long as the rate of overseas trading deficit exceeds the rate of budget deficit, cannot be avoided.

The main key to easing present strains on the corporate sector, however, lies not tinkering with the tax system but in substantial relaxation of the Price Code, especially regard to allowing the full recovery of costs incurred in the abandonment of state wage control.

Although some short-term assistance for companies in form of partial deferral of the remission of tax shortly pay may well also be needed, I feel, by a pity if adjustments to the tax base companies were to be attempted in front of the report of Sandilands Committee on Inflation Accounting.

This, one hopes, will be mainly the longer-term quest and wider ones raised by the topic, which are not the ject of the present debate the plight of the corporate sector.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BISHOP,
The Springs,
Oakenden Lane,
Chiddingstone Heath,
Edenbridge, Kent.

Another year of progress

Points from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. Frank Webster, Year ended 30th June 1974

- Pre-tax profits increased to £853,748 from £722,647.
- Dividend increased for the 7th successive year.
- Ample resources available for further development.
- Current year opened with order books at record levels.
- Development of Industrial Estate continuing.


ELECO HOLDINGS LIMITED

The Board of Management of Akzo N.V. announces that on 11th November 1974, the results for the third quarter of 1974 were published.

Copies of this quarterly report may be obtained from the London Paying Agent:

Barclays Bank Limited
Brancha Securities Department
54, Lombard Street
LONDON EC3P-3 AH

Arnhem, 11th November, 1974



مكتبة من الأصول

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

A recovery scenario for Joseph Lucas



Mr. Bernard Scott, chairman of Joseph Lucas: three-day week losses now put at around £9m.

The more common theory in the year was that profits in 1974 would rise as a result of the week and later as a result of the deflationary pressure that has been put on the economy. In fact, most British firms emerged from the week in considerably better shape than even they likely and, though many starting to feel the effects of a slowdown in profits in many cases to be comfortably last year's. It is largely thanks to stock while it is the prospect that is now the main concern.

Against a background of generally happened in however, has been the case of Joseph Lucas. Against a background of generally happened in however, has been the case of Joseph Lucas. Against a background of generally happened in however, has been the case of Joseph Lucas.

Mr. Bernard Scott, chairman of Joseph Lucas, says that the three-day week losses now put at around £9m. Mr. Bernard Scott, chairman of Joseph Lucas, says that the three-day week losses now put at around £9m.

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show consumer-demand still bubbling along. Shortages created by the Flixborough disaster, the three-day week, the strikes in Ulster and at Courtauld's rayon plant at Greenfield did bring about a backlog of demand, while an important factor has been the large margins enjoyed on exporting United Kingdom production into hard currency areas.

But the gap between United Kingdom and European fibre prices has narrowed over the past few weeks from something like a third in the most lucrative areas, to a mere 5 per cent. At home, ICI's success in wringing increases from the Price Commission coincided neatly with the onset of lower prices in continental Europe and an easing of the supply position at home which makes it virtually impossible for the group to make higher prices stick.

Another worrying feature is that the worst may be yet to come. From AKZO's statement yesterday it is quite clear that the European cutbacks have been triggered as much by the burdens of financing high stock levels in an era of spirating interest rates, as by the depressed level of demand.

In 1975 the problem of overcapacity will compound the situation. There are crude estimates that by the end of next year enough extra capacity will be on stream in areas like acrylics, polyesters and nylon to make 1973's boom year a recession equivalent to between just 60 or 70 per cent of the total capacity available.

Third quarter 1974 (1973) Capitalization £110,000m Sales £2,629.2m (£1,223.1m) Pre-tax profits £118.1m (£133.2m)

Australian Estates. Speculative flavours. Sir Charles Johnston, new chairman of Australian Estates, arrived back from Australia last Friday, following suggestions a couple of weeks ago that North Broken Hill and Colonial Sugar were eyeing the sugar and pastoral group. He has apparently visited all the sugar mills and plantations for the first time, and the sheep stations as well. But not, it seems, the Federal Government in Canberra, reportedly keen to see key Australian interests under domestic control.

Moreover, Sir Charles has made no headway in plans to move his domicile out there and he denies any formal bid approach. Nevertheless, the shares have continued to gain ground: the voice shares, still effectively controlled by the Lawson empire through various trusts have risen in active dealing by 32p to 202p, a new 1974 peak while the non-voters have gone up by 45p to 165p.

The main purpose of our first article was to bring precision to the discussion of profits and stock appreciation. For the most part we seem to have succeeded. Specifically, nearly everyone now agrees that the original assertions of Professor A. J. Merrett and Allen Sykes (Financial Times September 30) are incorrect. It will be recalled that they stated, emphatically and unconditionally, that what they call "profits from stock appreciation" are wholly fictitious and not "in any sense" a part of profitability.

Among other things, the table in their article treats stock appreciation as something which should be deducted before arriving at "net profits", exactly on a par with interest payments. Since we published our article neither Merrett nor Sykes nor anyone else has defended this point of view, which seems to us to arise from a complete misapprehension of the nature of stock appreciation.

Indeed, the very words "stock appreciation" are profoundly misleading, since they suggest the existence of a capital gain when there is none: as long as stocks are valued for tax and accounting purposes, at cost or realizable value, whichever is lower, no capital gain of the kind implied can possibly arise.

The words were invented by the British national income accountants. A much better phrase, because it contains no suggestion of this kind, is that used by the United States national income accountants, namely "inventory valuation adjustment".

In reality there is no such thing as profit from stock appreciation. The profit from the sale of goods in a period is the excess of receipts over what it cost to produce those same goods. The procedure adopted by accountants for measuring this is to add to the expenditures made in the period the opening value of stocks, which in effect measures those costs incurred in previous periods with respect to goods sold in the period in question. At the same time, they subtract the closing value of stocks, because this in effect measures those costs incurred in the current period with respect to goods which will be sold in future periods.

In this way, the profit realized on the sales of the period is correctly isolated, irrespective of whether the stock is replaced at the same or higher prices. All of which is simply to restate our original argument in somewhat different terms. However, a number of additional issues have been raised on which we would like to comment here. Perhaps the most important concerns the fact that we ruled equity capital out of our model by excluding fixed capital and assuming that stocks were 100 per cent financed by borrowing. It has been suggested by Professor Day (The Observer, November 3); see also the letters by Professor P. D. J. Wiles and Geoffrey Wood in The Times, November 11) that this vitiates our argument.

Day points out correctly that in reality stocks are partly financed by equity capital. Thus, in the context of our example, where all increases in stocks are 100 per cent financed by borrowing, the money value of the company's equity capital remains constant in the face of inflation (regardless of the size of the initial gearing ratio), which implies a decline in its real value.

Merrett and Sykes, incidentally, appear in their most recent contribution (The Times, November 7, especially paragraphs 7 and 9) to be advocating an exceedingly novel criterion for measuring profits, namely that profits should be defined as the surplus over and above any expenditure necessary to maintain the stock market value of the equity capital constant.

In the above discussion of Professor Day's point we have retained our original assumption that increases in stocks are 100 per cent financed by borrowing. We have been criticized by many people (eg. Merrett and Sykes, The Times, November 7, and R. E. Actus and Patrick Perry in their letters, The Times, November 11), for making this assumption, on the grounds that in practice the risks and disadvantages of lending and borrowing are such that both banks and companies will be unwilling to increase overdrafts by the full amount of the increase in the value of their stocks. But our critics have missed the point.

The explicitly stated conclusion of our original article was that stock appreciation, in so far as it causes problems, does so precisely because for one reason or another companies are unable or unwilling to borrow enough from banks or similar institutions to finance the whole of any increase in the value of their stocks.

For this very reason we suggested that the solution to the liquidity problems caused by stock appreciation might lie in the Government providing some alternative type of loan.

This, as Sir Donald MacDougall pointed out in his letter (The Times, November 6), could be accomplished in part by the postponement (as distinct from the remission) of company tax liability on that part of profits which corresponds to stock appreciation. We would like to conclude by emphasizing that, in the context of political economy as a whole, the parts of our first article which dealt with the proper definition of profit made no more than a minor logical point. But the ensuing discussion has inevitably touched on a number of fundamental issues.

For example, Merrett and Sykes (November 7) seem to doubt that, in the absence of price control, the company sector as a whole could last on increased interest charges in the form of higher prices without suffering a reduction in a number of fundamental issues. For example, Merrett and Sykes (November 7) seem to doubt that, in the absence of price control, the company sector as a whole could last on increased interest charges in the form of higher prices without suffering a reduction in a number of fundamental issues.

More important, we are also inclined to believe for similar reasons that, in the absence of price control, increases in profits are eventually more or less completely passed on in the form of higher or lower prices. For this reason the whole issue of what is the "proper" way of assessing taxable profits seems to us to be of sub specie aeternitatis, of little importance. Of much greater practical relevance at the present time is the question of a desirable way of trying to contain inflation. For what it is worth, we believe (and perhaps Merrett and Sykes would join us in this) that it is not.

ought to be defined as the surplus over and above any expenditure necessary to maintain the real book value of equity capital constant. There is something to be said for this as an ethical proposition, although, as Martin Gibbs rightly notes in his letter (The Times, November 8), there is more than one possible meaning of "real" in this context. But it would be highly unjust if this principle were to become the basis of company taxation without a corresponding change being made in the basis of taxation of every sort of income from wealth. For at present companies are taxed on exactly the same basis as, for example, widows and pensioners who own fixed interest securities; their income is defined for tax purposes as the surplus over and above any alternative type of loan.

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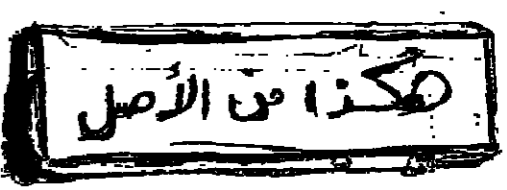
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Uses and abuses of stock appreciation



Wynne Godley and Adrian Wood reply to their critics

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Fresh chance for the unquoted company

in dividends. The unquoted companies' rate of return on capital was 14.4 per cent on average against 12.2 per cent for the quoted groups. The Unquoted Companies Group was founded by Mr. Emmanuel Kaye, head of the unquoted Lansing, Bagnall concern and by Sir David Brown, of the equally private David Brown Corporation, to lobby in Whitehall and elsewhere.

Overshadowed

Emmanuel Kaye is a stern defender of the private company faith. "We all feel we can make a better contribution to the national economy and do a better job industrially as unquoted companies," he says. "While a member of the UCG before Pilkington Brothers went public Lord Pilkington went on record as saying that, 'the private companies, being free from the danger of takeover, are the ones that are able to take really long views and to invest in the distant future without the need to consider an immediate profit'."

Welcome

Michelin's secrecy is rivalled perhaps only by the equally secretive (and successful) Dassault aviation group in France, by the Brenninkmeyer family behind the Dutch C & A, and the powerful Flick and Quandt family interests in Germany. If Britain is now to develop a more institutional orientation in the ownership of industry—via an investment banking type approach—there are many among the ranks of the unquoted companies who would welcome this. It might ease their path from family company to quoted company status without the attendant risks of exposing themselves to bidders, and total loss of control. Companies such as Rubery Owen, the Midlands engineering group as well as many of the construction companies could well be cases in point.

Anthony Rowley

Scottish and Continental Investment Company Limited

	1974	1973
Total assets	£15,089,723	£22,764,467
Asset value per share	57p	85p
Revenue available for ordinary shareholders	£167,999	£248,873
Ordinary dividend per share	1.00p	1.00p

Mr. J.A. Lumsden covered the following points in his review of the year to 31st August 1974, posted to shareholders on 11th November 1974.

RESULTS
Revenue available for shareholders was reduced from £248,873 to £167,999, partly because the sums available for investment were reduced and partly because the taxation provision was increased by approximately £86,000. On the capital side the decrease in asset value was mainly on account of the general fall in stock market values in the countries in which the company was primarily invested, but was in part due to the loss of the premium on investment currency transferred to make good shortfalls on the currency loans.

PORTFOLIO
The most significant changes in the geographical distribution of the equity investments are the decrease in France from 34.4% to 13.9% and the increases in Germany from 14.2% to 23.7% and in Holland from 12.3% to 19.8%. The amount invested in equities at the year-end was approximately 72% of net assets, as compared with 92% at the beginning of the year. Since the year-end

we have sold a further £1.5m of equities and increased the liquidity.

OUTLOOK
Great uncertainty and lack of confidence remains throughout the world and stock markets continue to be unsettled. Attempts at recovery have so far been short-lived. European markets are sure to be affected by general world conditions.

Germany and Holland, however, appear to be in a sounder position than many other countries. Prospects of early improvement in France appear unlikely, as the rate of inflation remains very high and the balance of payments is adverse. The USA seems to be entering a fairly prolonged period of recession and therefore any sustained rise in the stock market appears unlikely at present.

In these conditions, we think it right to remain fairly liquid so as to give us much flexibility as possible to meet conditions as they develop.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
The annual general meeting will be held on Wednesday, 4th December 1974, at 11.30 a.m. at 8 Crosby Square, London EC3A 6AN.

MANAGED BY MURRAY JOHNSTONE & CO

Business Diary: Domine dirige nos • Prior notice

show and the banquet to new Lord Mayor, Sir Fox, sets out today on a year with the assistance of new public relations agents to the Corporation City of London. Corporation commissioned on the City's PR and is strong meat for their consultants, having talked to people, from council industrialists and journalists find no one who felt a corporation had even a moderately good image. It is varied between "poor" to "bad" and "corporate's motto is: dirige nos—O, Lord, guide us."



Bulmer's Peter Prior: apple of his eye.

Yesterday he intends to remain very much the executive chairman, having inherited the job only last year when Bertram Bulmer stepped down to take a non-executive directorship. Prior is also a director of the English Tourist Board, the East Midlands Electricity Board and the British Sugar Corporation.

chief executive, joined the company 20 years ago as a chemist fresh from Cambridge. Prior, on the other hand, was recruited nine years ago—although also from a chemical background, having been financial director of International Chemical.

With Renault, however, there were upholstery and fittings to keep the cars pouring out, if only of profit-making facilities could be found. Authi, like Chrysler and Citroen offered its facilities to Renault—at a price—to keep Valladolid busy.

northern city of Pamplona to Renault. Both the Authi plant and the Fasa Renault plant at near by Valladolid were badly damaged by similar fires two weeks apart last month after labour troubles. The authorities are saying nothing about the causes despite intensive investigations.

All this "matey-ness" comes at a time when car manufacturers in Spain are faced with a shrinking market. Spain's biggest car manufacturer, SEAT, wants government permission to put 18,000 workers on a three-and-a-half to four-day work week.

Bulmer trinity

The decision of Peter Prior to hand over the chief executive's chair at Hereford cider-makers H. P. Bulmer makes another opening for fellow Urwick Orr alumnus Peter Green. Green, who is currently the director in charge of cider production, is to step into the shoes of the cider division's managing director Brian Nelson who in turn takes Prior's place as group managing director.

Camaderie

Misery loves company, especially if there is profit in it. Some such thought is running through the minds of British Leyland executives in Spain, who have offered the painting facilities of their Authi car plant in the

Bryanston closing its property side after poor performance

By Tony May
Following a continuation of the poor trading at Bryanston Finance's property dealing division, the board has decided to close this section of the business and realize its remaining property investments as soon as suitable opportunities occur.

£4.8m to £3.2m, group pre-tax profits have fallen from £12,000 to £388,000 after providing £416,000 (against £183,000) for bad and doubtful debts, but including finance and property dealing profits amounting to £177,000, against £436,000.

The first half showed a rise in taxable profits of 26 per cent to £586,000, and the board reported a good start to the second half. However, the full year produced a slump in profits from £1,62m to £158,000 on turnover down from £10.2m to £8.5m.

Dealings in Provincial Laundries pause for series of big acquisitions

Preparatory to launching a "major" takeover foray, shares of Provincial Laundries were temporarily suspended at its own request yesterday until reorganization particulars are announced.

In a statement, the board said it proposes to make some big acquisitions worth "several million pounds". These, in its opinion, would be to the long-term benefit of the company and its shareholders.

Stock markets Calm day ahead of the Budget

The stock market remained quietly confident ahead of today's Budget, with City investors apparently confident the Chancellor will disclose measures aimed at restoring industrial investment and liquidity.

Building shares remained unsettled by fears that today's Budget will bring cuts in public spending at local level.

Weak spots were Bacal Construction (20p), Rankin's (39p) after the interim report, and Tilbury Contracting Group (103p). But United City Merchants strengthened on press recommendation.

World-wide sales up 11 pc at Siemens

Announcing world-wide sales increased by 11 per cent to DM17,100m (£2,800m) Siemens AG, the German electrical giant, proposes to pay an unchanged dividend of DM8 for the year to September 30.

Potteries chief urges action on restoring confidence

By David Moss
The plea already heard for positive action to be taken nationally to restore to industry the "essential ingredients" of confidence and financial stability is echoed by Mr Anthony Wade, chairman of Wade Potteries, in his statement with the group's annual results.

Shareholders' return goes up from an adjusted 1.4p to 1.47p, earnings from 4.1p to 4.42p, share and net assets from £821,000 to £1,020m.

Armitage merger of

The boards of Armitage Shanks and Ladyship Industrial Holdings state that negotiations for the purchase of Ladyship by Armitage Shanks have been terminated by mutual consent.

Spillers venture in Canada

In a new venture, in which the initial investment will be £1.5m (about £70,000), Spillers has agreed with Canada Packers to form a joint concern, Spratts Pet Foods (Canada), to market pet foods in Canada.

Vernon Fashion striding ahead

The buoyancy in trading communicated to the annual meeting in August is reflected in the interim results of Vernon Fashion Group. Profits are doubled, and all the signs point to a big full-time profit increase with the important Christmas, still to come.

Mann Egerton dips to £2.5m for year

With its present accounting period scheduled to run for 18 months, Mann Egerton, the motor and electrical engineering group which became a subsidiary of Inchcape in October, 1973, reports a rise in taxable profits for the six months to September 30 from £1.40m to £1.45m.

Empire of India surge

Taxable profits of Empire of India Holdings, the parent of whose operating companies are situated in Assam and Doars, for the year ended March 31 are returned at the best level for many years. At £118,000 they compare with last year's £4,800 and with a loss of £106,000 previously. The dividend is to be 0.1p against last year's 0.1p and 1.6p against a loss of 0.2p.

Why Germany, Holland are seen as best for investment vehicles

By Our Financial Staff
Reviewing the world-wide lack of confidence and unsettled stock markets, Mr J. A. Lumsden, speaking as chairman of the Scottish & Continental Investment Co, thinks that Germany and Holland are in a particularly good position that many other countries.

Restrictive monetary policies, he says, have meant that the inflation rate in Germany has been contained at about 7 per cent and in Holland at 10 per cent. In both, home demand has been restricted, exports have prospered, while their balances of payments is strong.

Mr Lumsden makes the point that there would appear to be scope for some reflation of home demand here. This in turn could lead to increased profitability and an upward movement in equity stocks.

Briefly

INTERNATIONAL TIMBER
Horsley Smith subsidiary has acquired A. Sharp & Co (Ladies) a rubber and builders' merchants, for £131,000 cash.

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Business Notices

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

Dividend Notices

THE KNO TINTO-ZINC CORPORATION LIMITED
NOTICE

Contract and Tenders

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FOR BIDDERS
MOMBASA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

Plant and Machinery

Open to Offers
COMPLETE UNIT FOR MANUFACTURE OF BIRD CAGES

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division Companies Court

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Chancery Division Companies Court

Your Own Cash Business

GREENWICH, SE3
WATERLOO CITY DISTRICT
OFFERS an exceptional opportunity for new shopping precinct amidst a vast housing scheme, including a major shopping area.

MORAN TEA HOLDINGS

Pre-tax profit for year to March 31, £176,000 (less £56,000). Final dividend, 5.5p (2.2p) making 7.75p (4.2p). Treasury consent received for increase.

BERISFORD IN DUTCH TALKS

S&W International, subsidiary of S. & W. Berisford, a commodity brokers, etc. are holding talks which may result in its making a takeover offer for Amsterdam-based Rubber, a transit trader.

LEGAL NOTICES

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EX-DIRECTOR, professionally qualified

A.C.I.B., requires working partner in London and Midlands. Investment to £20,000. Box 1989 B. The Times.

THE COMPANY'S REGISTERED OFFICE

The Company's Registered Office, 11 St. James's Square, London W.1.

SCOTT WILSON KIRKPATRICK & CO.

11 St. James's Square, London W.1. Tel: 01-236 2513.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1948
Notice is hereby given that the liquidator of the above-named company has received from the creditors of the company the sum of £10,000.

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SHOWROOMS, OFFICES, former Cinema, etc.

Minimum 6,000 sq. ft. in good location. Suitable for retail, wholesaling, etc. Box 1989 B. The Times.

ACCOUNTANTS, SOLICITORS, Stockbrokers, Insurance broker

Seeking to expand existing sphere of influence by seeking to acquire additional clients on self-employed basis. Box 1989 B. The Times.

CONTRACT AND TENDERS

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY FOR INDUSTRY AND ENERGY
SOCIETE NATIONALE DES INDUSTRIES CHIMIQUES

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER

The Societe Nationale des Industries Chimiques invites international tenders for the supply of the following:

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ENTREPRENEUR

Private individual wishes to purchase cash business making £30,000 p.a. with or without existing management. Box 1989 B. The Times.

COMPANY NOTICES

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
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TRANSFER BOOKS

UNILEVER LIMITED
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company for the year ending 31st October 1974, will be closed on 15th November 1974.

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LEGAL NOTICES

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£4,000 plus Appointments

Assistant Public Relations Officer

Grade IX £4,257 - £4,815 p.a. plus Threshold

Cwmbran Development Corporation seeks a relatively young person for this post in the Chief Executive's Office. The Officer appointed may well be a Member of the Institute of Public Relations.

An agency is commissioned to produce most of the Corporation's industrial and other publicity material, and the successful applicant will be expected to deal constructively with the agency and give assistance where necessary.

The post is superannuated. Assistance may be given with removal expenses, sale and purchase of house and other outgoings. Separation allowance may also be payable. Housing accommodation is available in appropriate cases, and an essential user car allowance is payable.

Applications stating age, experience and qualifications, together with details of past and present employment and the names and addresses of two referees should reach the undersigned by November 29th, quoting Ref. 2/2 R. W. Howlett, Esq., B.Sc., C.Eng., Chief Administrative Officer, Cwmbran Development Corporation, Gwent House, Town Centre, Cwmbran, Gwent, NP43XJ.



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A young, successful international group, with widespread European interests controlled from the U.K. and offering highly competitive specialised services mainly to large well known companies, is now in a phase of dynamic expansion and wishes to make the London based key appointment of a Corporate Lawyer. A qualified Lawyer is required, ideally with previous experience in international commerce. Fluency in German and/or French will be valuable. His primary function will be to advise the Board on the legal aspects of financing leasing and rental agreements and general supplier contracts. He will also be required to provide advice concerning acquisitions, loan agreements, international tax planning, the establishment of foreign companies and other commercial operations. The preferred age is 30/35 but the over-riding requirement is legal flair, a quick and flexible mind, the ability to master a brief rapidly, and an interest in making a career in international business.

Reply in the first instance to:

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Medical Officer - Physician

Required by our Associate Company, P.T. Caltex Pacific Indonesia, in their Medical Department which covers a wide area in Central Sumatra and consists of two hospitals and four out-patient clinics.

The appointment is for a Physician aged 30-40 years who must hold M.B., M.R.C.P. or equivalent qualification. In addition he should have suitable post-graduate experience in the specialty.

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An attractive salary will be offered for this interesting appointment in accordance with experience and qualifications; additionally a living allowance is paid and furnished housing provided.

There is annual leave with air fare paid to the country of recruitment (for applicant and his family).

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A generous Education Assistance Plan is operated.

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Apply Box 2750 D, The Times.

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As a leading public leisure group in W. London offer wide Budget, Planning, Project Appraisal special Assignment experience. Working closely with the Chief Accountant, this is an outstanding opportunity with good salary, benefits, and working conditions.

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Northern Regional Health Authority

Assistant Regional Supplies Officer

(Salary Scale 23)

Intending candidates (who must be currently employed in a Health Authority in England or Wales) should write IMMEDIATELY for application forms and further details, quoting a telephone number where they can be contacted during office hours, to:-

The Secretary,
Appointments Unit for the Northern Region,
52 Clifton Road,
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE NE4 8DQ.

The closing date for receipt of applications is 21st November, 1974.

LITIGATION SOLICITOR

£6,000 p.a. plus

Solicitor required by Mayfair firm to head busy litigation department.

The ideal choice would be aged between 28 and 40, energetic and sound, with at least 3 years' experience in private practice since qualifying. He would merit a salary of at least £6,000 p.a. and early advancement towards a partnership. Full details to:

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Solicitors for Company and Commercial work

Coward Chance require experienced solicitors for a wide range of company, commercial and financial work both U.K. and international.

There are good prospects for able people. Please apply, giving full details of your education and career to:

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Coward Chance,
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Head of Medical Publishing

A senior managing editor is required to take over this successful department, which will be reorganized and transferred to Oxford in 1975. This post offers considerable scope for a creative publisher to plan and put into effect the consolidation and expansion of the present list and set up the new office in Oxford.

The successful applicant will probably be a graduate aged between 27 and 45; a medical qualification would be an advantage. The essential requirements are initiative and editorial and business experience in publishing, preferably medical publishing.

Remuneration will be appropriate to the importance of the position and assistance can be given with relocation to Oxford.

Write in confidence to the Secretary (WHP),
Oxford University Press,
Walton Street, Oxford, OX2 6DP.

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The Doctor required will have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the specialty. Salary £5,000+ according to age and experience plus substantial fringe benefits including free accommodation. Vacancy now available.

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SECRETARY

Ideal applicant would have financial and cricket administration background. Salary around £4,000, exact figure depending upon qualifications. All applications marked "Confidential" to Chairman, LCCC, Old Trafford, Manchester.

CROYDON SOLICITOR

A young and expanding firm need an additional advocate to maintain and develop its Magistrates' Court side of the practice. Help is also required in the Litigation department. Salary negotiable around £5,500-£4,000. Interested solicitors with about twelve months' post qualification experience are invited to apply in writing.

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HARINGEY HOUSING SERVICE

Haringey, a progressive authority with an ambitious housing policy, is setting up a Comprehensive Housing Service in response to its severe housing problems. This service will include responsibility for housing management, homeless families, the acquisition and rehabilitation programme, the project management of the building programme, improvement grants, a Housing Action Centre and liaison with Housing Associations. In addition to the Comprehensive Housing Service the borough is proceeding with a number of new developments, including a Housing Action Area (following a pilot study with the DOE) methods for speeding up building (following one of the fastest public sector building schemes) and new approaches for combating homelessness. The following key posts have been created as the first stage of implementation.

BOROUGH HOUSING OFFICER
Salary £8787 to £9417 plus Threshold payment.

Responsible for managing the Housing Service, ensuring the overall execution of housing policies and programmes in order that the Council's declared aims and objectives should be achieved. This is a challenging post requiring a person with drive, initiative, and an awareness of London's housing needs, as well as proven managerial qualities of a high order.

DEPUTY BOROUGH HOUSING OFFICER
Salary £6657 to £7134 plus Threshold payment.

Deputising across the whole range of responsibilities, but having particular direct control of Housing Management, Allocations and the Housing Action Centre. The person appointed will have experience of housing management, together with a wide view of housing, and an ability to manage people and to innovate and implement new initiatives.

ASSISTANT BOROUGH HOUSING OFFICER (Policy and Special Projects)
Salary £4983 to £5538 plus Threshold payment.

Responsible for assisting in implementing aspects of the Comprehensive Housing Service, in particular to propose and control housing research, and to organise training. In the initial stages responsible for implementing the Council's declared aims and objectives, and the Housing Action Area which will shortly be declared. The main emphasis of the post will be to devise and introduce actions to improve the housing service for, and the housing conditions of the people of the borough. Experience in an aspect of housing—management, design, planning, valuation, research, together with an ability to effectively organise projects and deal with people, are essential.

Application forms together with detailed job descriptions and further information from Head of Management Services, Civic Centre, Wood Green, N.22, or telephone 01-8881282 Ext. 150, returnable by 22 November, 1974.

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A demanding appointment with scope to become a member of the Management Executive in 2/3 years

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MAJOR INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY MERCHANTS—TURNOVER OF SEVERAL £ HUNDRED MILLION

This new position calls for candidates, aged 30-40, who will have acquired at least five years' practical experience of trading profitably internationally, ideally within an established chemical company or major trading organisation. Reporting to the Chief Executive, the successful candidate will be responsible for developing what has hitherto been a minor part of our client's existing world-wide trading activities. Extensive overseas travel will be necessary, involving client contact. Candidates must be highly motivated and will possess a high degree of commercial awareness. Initial salary negotiable, £12,000-£15,000 (by way of high basic salary and incentive bonus), or could be more if the successful candidate warrants it. + Car, non-contributory pension scheme; free life assurance; free B.U.P.A.; assistance with removal expenses if necessary. Applications in strict confidence under reference HICT3570/TT, to the Managing Director:

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED,

35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH.

Telephone 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. Telex 887374.

LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC

following the previously published advertisement regarding vacancies in the

Public Social Security Institution

IN THE LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC

the Embassy of the Libyan Arab Republic would like to advise that applicants will be interviewed at the

EMBASSY OF THE LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC

58, Princes Gate, London, S.W.7

during the FIRST WEEK OF DECEMBER, and not during the second week of November as previously stated.

ASSISTANT CHARTERING MANAGER
BASED IN DUBLIN

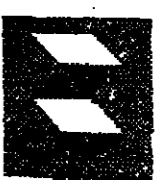
George Bell (Chartering) Ltd., part of the Bell Group of Shipping and Transport Companies, invites applications for the above position.

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- (a) A record of successful experience in Chartering or similar general shipping activities.
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- ★ The Company is based in Dublin but the job will involve some travel to the U.K. and Continent.
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- ★ Salary will be fully matched to experience and ability.

Please send brief details in confidence to:-

B. W. Kerr,
Managing Director,
GEORGE BELL (Chartering) LTD.

Bell House,
7/11 Montague Street, Dublin 2, Ireland.



Appointments Vacant also on pages 4 and 11

ADVERTISING... 10 place an advertisement in any of these categories...

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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 13,840

ACROSS... 1. Approximation from a lying Irishman? (3, 2, 3, 4).

DOWN... 1. Leave the bank - is there going to be a row? (4, 3).

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THE GRAND GALA OPENING NIGHT of the Dunhill International Show Jumping Championships

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